

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

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PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT May, 1939.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 4th. 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am commanded by Her Majesty The Queen to express to you Her Majesty's sincere thanks for your letter of March 18th.

I am further desired by The Queen to let you know that Her Majesty is graciously pleased to accept the woollen dress as a gift from your Association, and to say how deeply touched The Queen is by this kind gesture on the part of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Her Majesty trusts that you will convey to the Members of your Association her deep appreciation of this present.

*Yours truly
R. St. John*

Private Secretary to The Queen.

The President,
National Wool Growers Association.

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VOLUME XXIX

May, 1939

NUMBER 5

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly at 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
by the National Wool Growers Association Company

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Editorial Comment

On Sheep and Wool Affairs

Wool Parity Prices

THERE are two kinds of wool parity nowadays. There is the old import parity which is an expression of what the domestic price of wool should be as computed from foreign prices plus the tariff, in other words what the domestic price of wool would be if the tariff were fully effective. Then there is the pre-war parity used by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to figure out a present price on various crops that is equivalent in today's buying power to the prices ruling from 1909 to 1914.

This short discussion is in reference to import parity for wool. It is prompted by a statement issued in the Commercial Bulletin of April 29 to the effect that prices paid for clips in the West of late were practically on the basis of import parity. We think that recent western prices are materially below import parity, or what they could be if growers and other sellers could hold together well enough to keep the price fairly close to that of foreign wools landed at Boston with duty paid.

Before going into that, it is worth noting that the paper referred to above, which is the country's principal wool trade publication, appears to be rather optimistic over wool prices. It says that "the trend at the moment is in favor of higher prices in this market if things are to continue in their present direction." The present direction must be taken to mean no European war, continued strong mill demand, and no tariff changes. Through larger buying and somewhat stronger bids, many of the wool houses have shown that they share the Boston optimism.

The new clip is rapidly being sold at prices slightly higher than one year ago though worth-while comparisons of grease prices are almost impossible in the absence of the facts about shrinkage and grade, which rarely are available to growers.

Our opinion that a firmer policy, if followed by growers generally, would result in better prices than have been prevailing is based on a study of the present import parity. When the United States has large stocks of wool and mill consumption is very low, as in 1932, prices have little relation to import parity. Last February, however, there were imports of about five million pounds of apparel wool, and Boston prices on finer grades were almost at import parity.

Since then the apparent anxiety of growers to make sales has enabled many houses to buy or contract western

clips low enough to allow a profit on selling below the February level. Evidence of this is found in these words of the publication that we quote: "Sales of Territory wool have been comparatively few and prices show little change, with the bulk of the class III type fine wools bringing around 65 cents clean basis for spot wools, against 60 to 61 cents for wools to be delivered from the country." In other words, the new clips are being sold for delivery at 4 cents under the market, and with some profit to the handlers, because growers were ready to sell below the price corresponding to Boston and with allowance for freight charges and a margin for the handling concerns. Or, the western price was below Boston parity.

But it was the import parity prices that we started to discuss. Let us get back to that. From the language last quoted, it was seen that spot wools of the class III type were worth 65 cents clean at Boston. This type does not include the highest class of fine wools, but is made up of good French combing wools from Texas and other range states.

Australian wools of quality corresponding to type III were quoted at the same time at 43 cents in bond. Payment of duty would make this cost 77 cents. But imported wools, because of having been partially sorted and closely graded, are allowed to have a value 10 per cent higher than similar domestic wools. Deducting 10 per cent from 77 we get 69.3 cents as the present import parity price on type III wools. The actual market for immediate deliveries is 4.3 cents less, or 65 cents, so that Boston was 4.3 cents below import parity. At 61 cents the West was 4 cents (clean) below Boston and therefore 8.3 cents below import parity. On clips of average shrink, this amounts to almost 3 cents per pound in the grease. All the figures used herein have been taken on the conservative side. It is probable that 4 cents in the grease is nearer the correct measure of the difference between going western prices and import parity for the one type of wools we have used as an illustration.

Of course an advance in foreign markets, which is not improbable, would raise the parity price and widen the spread between that figure and the western made price. If Boston should only advance by the same amounts as foreign markets do, the 3 or 4-cent shortage of import parity would still remain. Whether that could be added would depend upon the policy of dealers, consignees, or growers making sales later in the year.

There is no fairer or more careful student of wool affairs in this country than Dean J. A. Hill of the University

of Wyoming. Writing in the Wyoming Wool Grower he very aptly summarized what import parity prices can mean to growers in these words: "The whole matter rests with the growers of the United States who will make the prices between now and the first of July except so far as the top is limited by the cost of importing foreign wool. Although there has already been considerable contracting, the main supply of wool in the United States is in the hands of growers, and, if they adopt a policy of easy selling, there is no way of telling how low prices will go. On the other hand, if they refuse to sell except at the importing parity, there is no reason why wool should not return to the level of February and March."

[Since this editorial was prepared there have been advances in wool prices in Boston, in the West and in foreign markets.]

Poole's Report

MR. POOLE'S discussion of the April lamb market at Chicago printed in this issue is of unusual interest. This monthly report is not, as some Wool Grower readers have considered, purely a post-mortem affair. It covers the existing and coming features of demand and supply in concise manner and gives as good a basis as exists for making a forecast of market prices in the summer and fall.

The April developments now reported by Mr. Poole coincide with what was anticipated in language appearing on this page last month about the possibility of higher lamb prices in the early summer. Mr. Poole also says, in his apt way, that "when new crop and southern natives, along with westerns, begin to move in volume, a 'new book' will be made." But the western shipper is always intrigued and encouraged if stronger prices prevail before the main run gets under way. With better carcass values established, some of the rise should carry over unless the range run is excessively heavy. As Kentucky lambs have been held back by cold weather and the northwestern crop is combating dry weather, a very large June run is not in sight. It will be recalled that the disastrous drop of June, 1937, was not repeated in 1938, although very low prices were recorded for August and September. If the New York price of \$22.50 for spring carcasses on April 22 could carry into June, it would mean the relief of the strain and anxiety that has beset the range man during nine of the last ten years and which cannot be borne indefinitely.

With feeders getting a profit on what many feared were high-priced feeding lambs last fall, and the heavy stock going at only moderate discounts, the feed lot support for the market should be satisfactory and may come into play quite early. In fact, 7 cents has already been offered for fall delivery of feeder lambs.

It is also worth while to note that lamb carcass prices were firm or stronger during the first weeks of April while pork prices were falling off. Which again supports the ideas of many market students that lamb goes its own way, mainly controlled by supply, and not directly concerned with the prices of the heavier meats.

At Washington

SENATE and House subcommittees in charge of the fabric labeling bills have been sitting in recent weeks, but had not announced their final action as this issue of the Wool Grower went to press. The committees probably will make some changes in the bills introduced by Senator Schwartz (Wyoming) and Congressman Martin (Colorado), though the prospects are that good bills will be placed on the calendars of both branches of the Congress, and perhaps passed at this session.

Agricultural legislation for cotton and other surplus crops still is a very active issue with the lawmakers. Any final law must be framed to avoid opposition of the representatives from the corn and wheat areas. The President and Secretary Wallace went quite a ways in favor of an appropriation to cover losses that would result from selling cotton and wheat at what they would bring in foreign markets. Recently it has seemed that such a course will not be approved, and there is an attempt to revive the processing tax under another name as a means of securing funds to make government payments to bring farmers' prices up to a level with the pre-war parity. Another proposal is to appropriate 400 million dollars from the Treasury with which to make parity payments. This would be additional to the 500 million already in the agricultural appropriation bill for payments under the soil conservation program. The result is still in doubt, but it seems certain a lot of money will be voted and uncertain as to how much the action taken will reduce the volume of the surpluses still carried under high government loans.

In a test case, the Supreme Court upheld the Agricultural Act of 1938 in respect to the legality of production control programs, as voted by producers in what the law terms "commercial areas." The former unfavorable decision of the Court hinged largely upon issue of processing taxes.

It is unlikely that there will be very material railroad legislation this year. Congressman Lea's bill carries the recommendations of the President's committee respecting railroad management and labor. This bill proposes repeal of the "long-and-short-haul clause," a new court of reorganization of railroads, R.F.C. loans to railroads only, curtailment of rate making by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the creation of a transportation board with jurisdiction over all public transportation. Another bill, offered by Senators Wheeler and Truman, would retain the "long-and-short-haul clause" and would give the I.C.C. jurisdiction over carriers by air, water and pipe line, but would more nearly maintain the present I.C.C. setup for regulation of transportation.

Late reports are to the effect that the Senate Agricultural Appropriation Committee has approved an increase of \$100,000 in the allotment for predatory animal and rodent control under the Biological Survey. This would make the allotment for the fiscal year 1940, \$750,000.

This Month's Cover

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S note of thanks to the wool growers of the United States for the material sent her for a gown to be worn during her forthcoming visit to this country, printed over a sample of the cloth sent, and bordered by Queen's Blue, the color Her Majesty selected for her gown, are the ingredients of the cover of this month's issue of the Wool Grower.

The raiment of queens is always of the best quality. In the old fairy tales, you will recall, it took something extraordinary in the way of clothes for the Cinderella girl to catch the prince's eye. Usually her godmother gave her three nuts, with instructions to open one each night before going to the royal ball. Out of the first nut, you will remember, came a gown as beautiful as the stars; the second nut produced a gown as glamorous as the moon, and the third, a gown as glorious as the sun. If it took all that for her to outshine the ladies of royal birth, the conclusion is self-evident that they were some dressers themselves. While some of us may doubt the factual basis for those delightful stories, all of us must admit that they are indicative of the thought the mass of the people have always held about the raiment of the women of royal families.

Therefore the acceptance by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, of dress goods manufactured in this country out of our own wool should have a significant influence on its use, especially for summer wear, by our own women.

But while granting the graciousness of the Queen in accepting this material from us, it must be conceded by all those who have seen samples of the piece of dress goods sent her that it measured up without deviation to all standards of what constitutes suitable raiment for royalty. We are supported in this contention by word just received that Her Majesty was very much pleased with her dress lengths; in fact, she was so taken with the material, we hear, that she is using some of the left-



Senator Clark of Idaho and Senator Schwartz of Wyoming present to Commodore Irving of the Queen Mary the fabric from the wool growers of the United States, for delivery to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, at Buckingham Palace. From left to right, Senator Clark, Senator Schwartz, Commodore Irving, Christopher Kemble, representing the British Consul General, and G. W. Cunningham, secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

over to have coats made for the two Princesses.

Such appreciation of the products of the wool industry of this country is not confined to royalty. It is quite generally true of all women abroad. They appreciate particularly the attractiveness and unexcelled intrinsic qualities of our summer-weight woolen goods, which cannot be said for the majority of our own women. Shop keepers who we know have worked hard to induce women to purchase summer dresses made from wool of the finest texture and exquisite coloring, declare it a most difficult job, even in our wool producing areas. So we hope that the wearing of sheer wool dresses by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, and our own First Lady, Mrs. Roosevelt, on the occasion of their meeting here next month will help to break down the resistance, prejudice, or whatever it is that women of this country seem to have against the very sheer woolen dress goods that are now available and within the reach of every one for summer wear.

Amendment of the Taylor Grazing Act

NEW bills providing for amendment of the Taylor Grazing Act with respect to advisory boards were introduced late in April as S.2237 by Senator McCarran of Nevada, and H.R. 5958 by Congressman Dempsey of New Mexico.

These bills are intended to replace Senate Bill 571 introduced by Senator McCarran. This bill was rather severely criticized by Secretary Ickes in his address before the American National Live Stock Association at San Francisco in February. Later, the cattlemen's committee discussed with Secretary Ickes the idea of legislation to give legal assurance of the continuation of the existence of the district grazing advisory boards such as are now set up.

President Rich met this committee in Washington last month, but left before the new bills were prepared.

The new bills referred to above are identical. In substance they give a

legal status to grazing advisory boards, but authorize them only to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior in respect to applications for permits or rules and regulations affecting the district. The bills make no mention of compensation for the boards. In substance the effective provisions of the bills are as follows:

1. Advisory boards of from five to twelve members shall be elected for each grazing district, and one wildlife representative may be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. The users of the range in each district shall hold an election under rules prescribed by the Secretary to determine what person shall be recommended for appointment to the board. Advisers so recommended may not assume office until appointed by the Secretary. "The Secretary, may, after due notice, remove any grazing district adviser from office if in his opinion such removal would be for the good of the service."

3. Each district advisory board shall meet at least once annually and "shall offer advice and make a recommendation on each application for such grazing permit within its district." No adviser is to participate in any advice or recommendation concerning a permit in which he is interested.

4. Each board is to "offer advice or make recommendations concerning rules and regulations for the administration of this Act, the establishment of grazing districts and the modification of boundaries thereof, the seasons of use and carrying capacity of the range, and any other matter affecting the administration of this Act within the district."

Except in emergencies, the Secretary is to request the advice of the board in advance of the promulgation of any rules or regulations.

The 1938 convention of the National Wool Growers Association expressed opposition to the former McCarran Bill, the provisions of which were somewhat farther reaching than are those of the measure now proposed.

The 1939 convention made no reference to such legislation, but provided that the National Wool Growers Association should maintain a standing committee upon public domain grazing for cooperation with other livestock associations.

It is planned to hold a meeting of this committee in the near future to determine what position the National Association should take upon these

bills. Unless there is opposition, it is possible that the McCarran Bill will be passed by the Senate without hearings. If hearings are found to be necessary, it is rather improbable that they will be held before the adjournment of the present session.

In the main the effect of the proposed amendments to the Taylor Act would be to give legal assurance of the continuation of the work of the advisory grazing boards as they are functioning at the present time.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

California Ram Sale, Sacramento—May 23-24

Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah—June 7-9

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 22-23

California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco—September 21-22

Golden Gate International Exposition Sheep Show, Treasure Island, San Francisco—September 23-October 2

Golden Gate International Exposition Wool Show, Treasure Island, San Francisco—September 23-October 2

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association Annual Meeting, Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco—September 26.

National Western Live Stock Show, Denver—January 13-20, 1940

In Memoriam

HUBERT THOMAS

HUBERT (Dick) THOMAS, May 10 of Ashton, Idaho, died in San Diego, California, on April 28. Funeral services were held in Ashton on April 30.

Mr. Thomas, a brother of John Thomas, former United States Senator from Idaho, had served the people of Ashton as mayor for the past ten years, a record achieved through the establishment of trust and confidence in the hearts of the people of that community. In addition to the esteem of the people of his town, Mr. Thomas, in conducting a stock and grain business, was held in high regard by a wide circle of friends among the stockmen and farmers of the intermountain area.

Government Wool Loans

LOANS on 1939 wools can now be obtained through the Commodity Credit Corporation or from banks or wool houses permitted to initiate such loans. The rate of loans authorized for this year is the same as for last year except that loans on half-bloods will be at 54 cents for graded territory staple, and 52 cents for other wools of the same grade. This is slightly higher than last year. Loans now available amount to about 85 percent of the market as quoted at Boston. They are non-recourse in that the borrower is not liable in the event his clip should finally sell for less than the amount loaned.

There is an important change in the freight deduction rule which will allow larger loans on clips located so that they can use water transportation. The loan figures as published are all on the basis of clean value at Boston. The highest loan of 59 cents, clean at Boston, is offered on strictly fine staple wool and the lowest, 35 cents for low quarter-blood. Last year all appraisers, after determining Boston clean value of clips, were required to deduct from such value the rail freight rate to Boston from wherever the wool was offered for appraisal. This year, deduction for freight is to be the lowest published rate by rail and/or water. At Pacific Coast points, this will increase the amount of the loan to growers as much as \$1.50 per hundred in some cases.

With the present rapid rate of selling western wools, it appears that loan applications will be made for only a small proportion of the clip, and this may make it difficult to have the loan offered in 1940. Should the loan be extensively used this year, it is probable that the rates could be obtained next year even if the market should be on a lower basis.

The red tape connected with securing a loan is not troublesome, and it is possible for growers who wish to sell their own wools later to get a loan direct to themselves after the clip is in an approved warehouse, and without going through any selling agency.

Ram Sale Season

THE 1939 season of ram sales opens with the California sale at Sacramento on May 23 and 24, when 1650 rams of different breeds and 150 purebred ewes will be auctioned. The National Ram Sale, the 24th annual to be held by the National Wool Growers Association, will come on August 22 and 23, and while dates for other state sales have not been announced yet, it is assumed that they will be held at approximately the same time as in previous years.

The California sale, in which the blackfaced breeds predominate, particularly meets the needs of the early lambing operators of that state and elsewhere. It is known for its efficient management, and, like all the sales, provides a very convenient arrangement for buyers to make their selections at prices that conform to the general opinion of what the industry will bear. It draws purchasers not only from California but from Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Late News from Washington

THE second installment of the President's plan for reorganization of government departments was sent to Congress on May 9.

Of first interest to western livestock men was the fact that no change was proposed in the status of the Forest Service. Recently, there appears to have been a campaign to have the administration of grazing on forest lands transferred to the Department of the Interior. Opinions reaching the office of the National Wool Growers Association are that the livestock industry would be less injured by transfer of the entire Forest Service than by an attempt to segregate grazing from other Forest Service functions. That might mean that some permittees on whose allotments there was some timber would remain under the Forest Service, and others using more open lands would be shifted over to the Department of the Interior. The President indicated

that further action on this question would be taken next January. Here are his words:

I have also considered the problem of certain public lands in so far as they present overlapping jurisdiction between the departments of the interior and agriculture.

In so far as crops, including tree crops, are involved, there is something to be said for their retention in the Department of Agriculture. But where lands are to be kept for the primary purpose of recreation and permanent public use and conservation they fall more logically into the Department of the Interior.

I hope to offer a reorganization plan on this early in the next session.

There are other types of work carried on in the federal government where it may prove necessary and desirable to divide the functions now being carried on by a particular unit so the better to serve the basic purpose for which the work was undertaken. Such problems I shall continue to study with the view of sending other reorganization plans involving both interdepartmental and intradepartmental reorganizations to the Congress at its next session.

The number two plan calls for shifting the Bureau of Biological Survey from the Agricultural Department to the Interior.

It appears that Congress will not exercise its veto power on number one plan. That plan includes the placing of the Farm Credit Administration in the Department of Agriculture as well as the Commodity Credit Corporation. The functions of the latter relate largely to special agricultural programs and the transfer is not illogical. However, the land, marketing and production loans handled by the Farm Credit Administration are in no sense emergency activities. The F.C.A. is said to be the largest bank in the world. Its business is of a regular permanent character and involves the use of money obtained from the public through the sale of debentures. The F.C.A. would be in a better position to continue sound banking services and to hold the confidence of the investing public if it remained either as an independent branch of the government or was incorporated with some financial department handling only regular financing affairs, and not special or emergency programs.

Stock Grazed on Taylor Districts

NUMBERS of each class of livestock licensed to graze on all Taylor districts since 1935 are shown in the table reproduced from The Grazing Bulletin for April, 1939. This publication is issued by the Department of the Interior.

It will of course be noted that the large increase in numbers of stock in 1937 followed the addition of twelve districts. The numbers shown may not accurately represent the livestock actually grazed, since licenses are sometimes issued for animals that do not actually go upon the range. Also, in some cases a part of a stockman's flock or herd is admitted to the range under a less permanent permit than the rest

of his ownings. As the right to remove such livestock is exercised, the changes in the total number of head grazed will be reflected in future reports.

Elsewhere in the Bulletin, the numbers of sheep and cattle licensed in each state for 1938 are shown as follows:

STATE	Cattle	Sheep	Number of Licenses
Arizona	40,153	109,842	551
California	75,666	307,328	649
Colorado	161,221	679,215	1,825
Idaho	200,538	1,830,136	3,651
Montana	94,334	641,373	1,148
Nevada	258,323	1,104,321	1,688
New Mexico	273,905	508,452	1,982
Oregon	161,570	542,008	1,368
Utah	187,578	2,054,181	5,002
Wyoming	152,278	1,444,840	1,478
Total	1,605,566	9,221,696	19,342

Comparative Summary of Grazing Licenses for Years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938.

Year	No. of Districts	Licenses	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total
1935	34	15,081	1,550,776	141,553	6,739,080	172,481	8,603,890
1936	37	15,067	1,333,985	100,780	5,840,704	158,947	7,434,416
1937	49	18,752	1,612,070	115,090	9,041,771	132,633	10,910,564
1938	50	19,342	1,605,566	108,925	9,221,696	96,455	11,032,642

Around the Range Country

WYOMING

Cold, stormy, snowy, inclement weather retarded spring work, and was detrimental to cattle and sheep that were depending on spring forage growths, during the first half of the month. Abnormally warm, dry weather prevailed thereafter, promoting forage growth and being favorable for livestock in general. Most of the state is still dry, needing rain for production of forage, and for crop germination. Range forage growth is later than it has been in past seasons.

Ten Sleep

(Washakie County)

Weather and feed conditions here are below average (April 24). Lambing is not yet completed. Some clips of wool are moving at around 20 cents. From present indications not many growers will take advantage of the C. C. C. loan. The prevailing rate for shearing is 12½ cents with board.

We are having more trouble with coyotes than last year.

Richard Redland

MONTANA

The first three weeks were mostly cold and inclement for best forage growth, and moisture in the form of rains and snows was none too plentiful in many sections. The rest of the month was quite warm, promoting vegetation growth everywhere, but there was little or no rain of lasting importance, and as a result the country is generally quite dry. Livestock, however, have held up rather well and are in fair to good shape. Lambing and calving have progressed favorably.

Cascade

(Cascade County)

New grass has come earlier this spring than usual, although the first half of April has been cold with only

about half an inch precipitation. Hay and cottonseed cake had to be fed to lambing ewes until about a week ago (April 15). While conditions have been favorable for lambing, I doubt if there will be as many lambs saved as in 1938 on account of the poorer condition of the ewes. About 10 to 15 per cent more ewes were bred in this vicinity, however.

Two or three clips of wool have been sold at from 19 to 22 cents, but on the whole there is very little activity in wool at present.

The coyote situation remains about as in other years.

Expense of production did not drop last year to correspond with lower markets and most outfits went behind a little. I have not heard of any outfits being liquidated.

T. W. Grimes

Townsend

(Broadwater County)

Weather and feed conditions have been good in this part of the country for this time of year (April 12). A big improvement over the previous three years is noted. New grass has started unusually early this year.

Lambing was done under favorable

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of April.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

conditions and the number of lambs saved will compare quite well with the yield in 1938. The bands are about the same size as in the previous year.

Wool has not commenced to move here yet.

I have not heard of any sheepmen being in difficulties with their creditors. The past year was not at all good for the sheepmen, as expenses went up as markets declined.

Not much change in coyote numbers in this district has been noted.

J. Hume Hahn

Bonner

(Missoula County)

West of the Continental Divide, grass has not started yet, due to lack of spring rains and unless we get some rains soon, the outlook for summer pasture is anything but encouraging. Some Washington operators are asking to be provided with early feed for their sheep, on account of burned-out ranges in that state, but there is no opportunity to do anything for them here.

I do not have any data on the lambing record this season, but think it has been quite satisfactory. No sales of wool have been made that I know of.

I do not think that the sheepmen generally will use the 1939 wool loan if they can avoid it.

Roscoe Haines

IDAHO

Temperatures were near or somewhat below normal the first two weeks, holding vegetation back somewhat, but the last half of the month was much warmer, promoting rapid development of vegetation, where moisture was sufficient. Showers were localized, and much of the state was not very well watered this month, more moisture being needed in many lower areas, especially in the southwest. Some lower ranges are poor, and many are only fair, though cattle and sheep have held up in pretty good condition so far.

Aberdeen
(*Bingham County*)

April has been a cold, dry month. At this time, the 27th, conditions on the range are about the same as in the previous two or three years, but unless moisture comes soon, forage will be short.

Lambing was done under quite favorable conditions, but the number of lambs saved is about 5 per cent below that of last year.

Thus far no wool has been sold and it looks as if a good many of the growers will avail themselves of the 1939 wool loan arranged through the C.C.C.

Under a period of mild winters and no trapping, coyote numbers have increased.

H. L. Lowe

WASHINGTON

The first two weeks or more of the month were abnormally cold, with frosts and inclement weather in the higher portions; but the last two weeks were abnormally warm, promoting vegetation growth everywhere. Rains were mostly light, and scattered, being helpful to crops and ranges only locally and temporarily, and moisture is again needed quite generally over the state. It was the driest April of record over much of the western portion. Livestock are in only fair to good shape.

OREGON

Unusually cool weather, especially at night, retarded vegetation growth early in the month, and over much of the state until the last half of the month, when it became a great deal warmer and more favorable. However, there has been a dearth of moisture, and this lack of rain has retarded range forage development. Livestock are in only fair to good condition as a general rule; but should do better when ranges improve, if rain comes as needed.

Prineville
(*Crook County*)

It has been very dry during April, with the nights cold and frosty. As a

result the grass is not growing and is quite burned on the lower range (April 24).

Except for dry range, lambing was done under very favorable conditions and the average percentage of lambs saved is some higher than in 1938. The winter death loss was also below the average.

Machine shearing is costing 12½ cents, with board included. No wool has been sold yet. Possibly a few of the sheepmen will use the C.C.C. loan this year, but most of them would like to sell their wool.

Lack of proper control in this country is permitting coyotes to increase in number and to cause more trouble.

E. L. Woods

Heppner
(*Morrow County*)

Unless it rains soon in this country the hay crop will be light, the lambs light in weight and of course the sheepman's pocketbook will be empty. We should be used to that by this time, but the prospect isn't pleasant. The Thompsons had hoped to attend another National Convention, we enjoyed the one in Texas so much.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson

CALIFORNIA

The coastal counties have had seasonal temperatures to somewhat below normal, while the interior valleys have averaged abnormally warm. Showers have been few and far between, though this is hardly an abnormal condition over the lower part of the state. However, a few showers in the middle and northern portion were beneficial. Livestock are in satisfactory condition generally.

Petrolia
(*Humboldt County*)

During March feed conditions were good, but now (April 22) the ranges are drying up on account of lack of rain and feed is short. This last March was better here than in the previous two years, however.

Shearing is not on in Humboldt County and there have been no transactions in wool around here. Lambing,

of course, is over for our section; conditions were favorable during lambing and the yield was better than that of last year. About the same number of ewes were bred to lamb this year as last.

We do not have very many coyotes here.

A. L. Walker

Coalinga
(*Fresno County*)

Feed on the spring range is very short and dry (April 22); no feed left for fall.

I do not believe many sheepmen of this section will use the C.C.C. loan this year, as most of the men that needed money have sold their wool outright. Sales consummated to date have been in a price range of 18 to 23 cents. Most of the shearing has been done at a contract rate, 19 cents per head, with the contractor furnishing everything.

We have had a good trapper at work here who keeps the coyotes pretty well down in number.

Jake Zwang

Stockton
(*San Joaquin County*)

Spring ranges are drying or are already dry a month ahead of normal. In comparison with previous years, the season has been very dry, although rainfall in the two preceding years was probably above normal.

Wools are being bought up around here at 22 to 26 cents; shrinkage this year is far below average. It does not appear that many growers in this area will need to take advantage of the government wool loan this year.

Machine shearing has been done this year at 12½ cents per head with board or 14 cents without. Where contract shearing was done, additional charges of 3 cents per head for plant and one-half cent per head for each extra man, tier, sacker, etc., have been made.

S. P. Arbios

NEVADA

Warm weather persisted every week, forcing the season well ahead of usual

vegetation development; and showers and snows came frequently, giving the moisture temporarily needed for most forage and meadows, though more rain would help materially over much of the state. Lambing and shearing progressed favorably as a rule, these seasonal activities being well along.

UTAH

Unusually warm weather prevailed much of the time, though cold nights served to check vegetation growth at other times; the season is, however, somewhat ahead of normal development. Light, scattered showers occurred at frequent intervals, but all were too light to be of lasting benefit, and much more rain is needed everywhere, for range forage, meadows and cereal and other crops. Livestock have had ample feed and continue to do well.

La Sal

(San Juan County)

April 1 found our feed on the range about normal. Spring was late in breaking and after about two weeks of warm weather we were visited with a cold and windy period; hence feed is backward (April 24). Moisture conditions are good, however, and with warm weather, feed will improve quickly.

This is essentially a May lambing area; only a small per cent of April lambs dropped. From reports these early lambs have done pretty well. Prospects for May lambing are good, providing we have warm weather from now on. Continued cold would retard growth of feed, and of course bad weather would adversely affect lambing.

Winter losses of ewes in this territory were about normal, although in a few spots, both north and south, losses have been higher than usual and some of the sheep are in poor condition.

The general rate paid to machine shearers, with board, is 12½ cents per head; without board, 13½ cents is being paid. At Blanding, Utah, and Hotchkiss, Colorado, shearing was contracted at 14 cents per head, which included the whole operation: wrangling, fleece tying, sacking and shearing; plant furnished by contractor. There

seems to be considerable talk among sheepmen about contracting at other plants next year because of the big saving at the two corrals under the 14-cent contract price.

Sales of wool are being made in a range of 19 to 22 cents. Nineteen cents was paid for a clip running 50 per cent fine medium, 35 per cent half blood and the balance three-eighths blood, with an estimated shrink of 64 per cent. The high figure is paid for fine medium and half blood clips where sheep have ranged on high sagebrush places on the Utah-Colorado line; shrinkage estimated from 61 to 63 per cent. Growers generally want to sell their wool as there is no local storage in this territory available, but if unable to sell, they will consign it or store and take the C.C.C. loan. Wool buyers are operating more cautiously than usual; it seems as if most of them are required to submit samples before negotiating a purchase.

We had more coyotes last fall and early winter than usual, but the Biological Survey trappers, assisted by stockmen, waged an effective campaign and numbers are now down to a pretty low point. For a number of years we have had splendid cooperation between the government trappers and stockmen, and predatory animals have been greatly reduced. Predatory animal control is essentially a matter of keeping everlastingly after them.

Charles Redd

COLORADO

The first two or three weeks were colder than normal, with enough snow or rain to be inclement for sheep that were lambing or being shorn. Forage growth was also retarded, and feed has not been abundant. The rest of the month was much warmer, and growth has been faster, though there is need for rain nearly everywhere; that is, while some sections are not in immediate need, others are drying out appreciably. Livestock are doing well as a rule.

Willow Creek

This is essentially a summer country, one of the best summer grazing

districts in Colorado, being adjacent to the White River National Forest. Our snow in the winter is around 2½ feet deep so feeding is necessary from December to May. We had an enormous amount of snow this year, but it has melted very fast.

Lambing will not start until around May 15 to 20. The death loss in ewes was about average this winter.

Shearing will start about May 5. The shearers have a portable outfit and board themselves. They shear and do all the sacking, wrangling, etc., for 19½ cents a head. On account of feeding we have a light shrinking wool. It was contracted in March for 21¾ cents.

Coyotes are not bad in this section.

Pete Haley

Monte Vista

(Rio Grand County)

After a very hard winter in the San Luis Valley, spring weather has been very favorable for livestock. There is plenty of feed (April 24), and grass is starting earlier than usual as we have had plenty of moisture.

Weather conditions were bad for early lambing but outfits lambing now are getting a good per cent.

Machine shearers are being paid 8 to 10 cents per head and board and at least 50 per cent of the sheep have been shorn. While this is a cold country for early shearing, most of the sheepmen have sheds for protection in case of storm.

I do not know of any wool being contracted on the back, but the wool that has been sold has brought from 20 to 23 cents a pound. It seems to me most growers are inclined to sell rather than accept Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

Coyotes are about as troublesome as they were last year.

Burt E. Haigler

Saguache

(Saguache County)

Since April 1 the weather has been cold and windy but rather dry. The grass is starting slowly (April 24) and as soon as it warms up there will

(Continued on page 34)

New Watering Places for Range Livestock

By C. E. CARTER

Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
Washington, D. C.

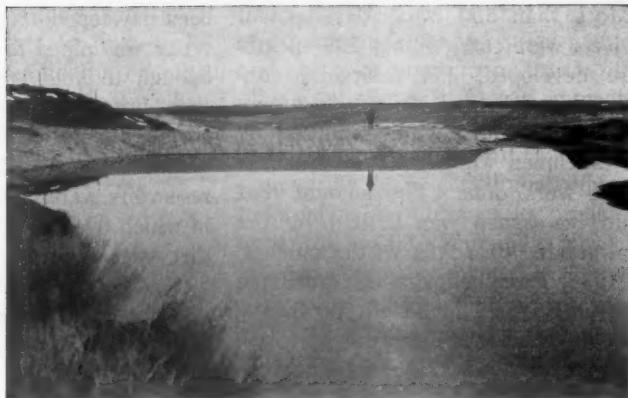
NO LONGER in good seasons and bad will 300,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle in Campbell County, Wyoming, have to travel miles over their range to watering places, grinding out with hoofs almost as much feed as they eat. For 1,900 new watering places in that Powder River basin county are now ranchmen's insurance in bad seasons and added improvement in normal seasons.

Campbell County's average altitude is about 4,600 feet; its topography is rolling range with some steep butte areas. Its agriculture is typical of the northern range country. Before any of the sod was broken, the entire country was covered with bunch grass of the short-grass type. Homesteaders began to settle in Campbell County about 1912, but the greater part of the land was taken up following the World War. Most of the settlers were from the corn belt, with some, however, coming from Canada.

At present, there is not much public domain in Campbell County; that which remains is inside the present ranches. Most of the land is fenced; there is no forest range or Taylor grazing land in the county. What farming is done in the county consists mostly of growing feed to supplement grass in the livestock system. Wheat and alfalfa seed are its only cash crops. Annual rainfall averages about 15 inches, and comes during the growing season of April, May, and June. Wheat

is grown in an alternate system with summer fallow. Members of the county committee who help administer the A. A. A. range program are wheat and general farmers who early recognized the importance of range conservation, and what it means to the livestock industry.

In 1936 Campbell County experienced the most disastrous drought in its history. The problem of ranchers was not only one of a lack of feed but a shortage of water. Many were forced to sell all of their livestock. In many instances there was sufficient feed to have saved the breeding stock if there had been sufficient water, properly distributed over the range. When the range program was first announced in September, 1936, the county committee was quick to recognize in it an oppor-



Watering place developed in Campbell County, Wyoming, under the A.A.A. range program.



Contour-furrowing, also in Campbell County, Wyoming, to prevent moisture runoff.

tunity of developing water for sheep and cattle.

Three types of water development were possible: development of springs, construction of reservoirs, and the drilling of wells. An educational program was hastily organized, with County Extension Agent F. E. Dominy in charge. Meetings of ranchmen were held, and regulations by which practice payments could be earned were discussed. Surveys were made, and the grazing capacities of the ranches were determined, because winter would soon set in and the time was short in which the work could be done. Range examiners made grazing capacity determinations, and approved the water development practices with dispatch. Ranchmen started their work immediately. Everyone cooperated.

More than 500 water development projects were carried out; 229 springs were developed, 234 reservoirs constructed, and 46 wells drilled. In nearly all instances the payments earned by the ranchmen were less than the cost of the work done. The amount that could be earned was limited by the total grazing capacities of the ranches. In 1936, Campbell County ranchmen received \$51,698 in benefit payments, most of which was for water development. A total of 273 acres was contour-furrowed, and 8,972 rods of cross fences built.

With the good start made on the range program in 1936, ranchmen continued without interruption in 1937. Early in that year the county committeemen and the county extension agent began an intensive educational program, which was concluded on September 1 by a range tour of 75 ranchmen and 25 businessmen. Twenty ranches were visited on the tour which covered 125 miles. Different types and sizes of reservoirs were visited; different types of wells and spring developments were inspected; ranches where the contouring practice and where spreader ditches were being used were included in the tour. All stages of development were seen, and further impetus was given to the program in Campbell County, with the result that 141 more springs were developed, 348 more reservoirs constructed, 36 more wells drilled, 420 more acres contour-furrowed, and 5,464 more rods of cross fences built. Total earnings from these range practices in 1937 were \$69,770, and again the payments covered only a part of the amount of work done and the expense incurred by the participating ranchmen.

The 1938 program was a repetition of that of the two previous years. It resulted in an additional 50 springs developed, 495 reservoirs constructed, 30 wells drilled, and 300 acres contour-furrowed. Cross fences were not included in the 1938 program. Nearly \$80,000 was paid to ranchmen in 1938, which partially paid them for the practices performed.

After three years' work in Campbell County, it is found that there have

been developed 420 springs from which water was piped to storage tanks large enough to hold 800 to 1,000 gallons, thus furnishing a constant supply of fresh water for livestock grazing in the vicinity of tanks. In three years, 1,097 reservoirs were constructed on ranches in which over 1,500,000 cubic yards of dirt was moved, and 300 reservoirs were constructed in 1938 on non-crop pasture land in which over 300,000 cubic yards of dirt was moved. When the reservoirs are full, the average depth of water in them will be from 10 to 12 feet. Such a volume will supply an abundance of livestock water the year around during normal seasons, with sufficient reserve to tide over dry years.

On ranches where there were no springs and where, because of soil type or other factors, reservoirs were not practical, wells were drilled. During the three years, 102 wells were drilled,

casing was put in, pumps were attached and stock tanks supplied. Most of the wells were located on range which had seldom been used because livestock grazing on them would have had to travel too far for water.

Contour furrowing is a practice to prevent rain or snow water from running off too fast, holding it back instead until absorbed by the soil. This practice is also used very extensively in western Texas. In Campbell County, Wyoming, 993 acres of range land has been contour-furrowed. Thus, in three years, nearly 1,900 livestock watering places have been developed by the farmers and ranchers in that county.

The hardest job is done. Ranchmen have learned to develop their own water supply. Similar results have been obtained by ranchmen who, in all of the western states, took part in the range conservation program in the last three years.

Tariff Misunderstandings Corrected

THE tariff is always a fertile field for the germination of misleading and erroneous ideas, some apparently sown by the wind and others intentionally planted. A common variety is the idea that high retail costs are always due to the tariff and a second slightly newer type, that agricultural surpluses cannot be reduced largely because foreign buyers, unable to sell their goods in the American market on account of the tariff, haven't the cash to make purchases here.

Refutation of these two misconceptions of the effect of the tariff has recently come from what, to the most zealous opponent of the tariff, should be an unquestionable source, a man speaking with the authority of exact knowledge and unbiased by political or other affiliations, Dr. John Lee Coulter, former member of the United States Tariff Commission and now economic adviser to the Committee of Agricultural Cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The occasion was a conference between a representative group of south-

western farmers at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and members of the manufacturers' committee, which is holding a series of such meetings over the country to learn all they can about the farm problem and "transmit it to manufacturers as a means of developing a better understanding."

In the course of the informal discussion at the Texas meeting, one of the cotton farmers said that he "had been reliably informed that one third of the price the cotton farmer pays for what he needs represents tariff," to which Dr. Coulter replied that the opinion held by many farmers that they paid a tariff on everything they needed for the farm was not exactly correct.

"There is no tariff on farm machinery," Dr. Coulter said. "There is no tariff on fertilizers. Wire is on the free list. Jute is on the free list. So when people say that a plow or a harrow, or a drill or whatnot is high because of the tariff, that probably is a mistake. No, the tariff does not raise the price of farm machinery. On the other hand, between 75 and 80 per

cent of all farm products are protected by duty. It is true that there is no tariff on cotton but we have never had to import cotton. Every farm crop at some time or other we have had to import, even wheat and corn. But cotton and two or three other items which amount to about 18 or 20 per cent of our total farm output are on the free list."

Then a second member of the farmers' group said:

"We are told that the reason we cannot sell our cotton or wheat is that foreign buyers cannot get American exchange, and the reason they can't is that they can't sell over here. If they can't sell to us, they can't buy our cotton. They can't get hold of the American dollar. There doesn't have to be a tariff on the things the farmers have if there is a tariff on any other commodity that keeps Europe from buying from us."

"The answer to that," said Dr. Coulter, "is that we have been misinformed. Let me call your attention to the fact that foreigners have had dollars to buy two billion dollars' worth of scrap iron and other national defense materials. In the last five years when they have been buying less and less cotton, we have bought seven and one-half billion dollars of their gold. They had plenty of money to buy, but what did they do with that money? What did they do with the dollars we paid them for their gold?

"The part that they did not use to buy scrap iron, steel, etc., they invested over here. The Treasury Department publishes a bulletin every three months on that question, and those bulletins show that during these last four years Europeans have investments in this country running over six billion dollars. No, they are not buying our cotton but it is not because they lack for exchange. That's one thing that can be said with absolute certainty."

In addition to Dr. Coulter, the committee on agricultural cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers is made up of officials of 29 representative industrial firms, with Warren W. Shoemaker, vice president of Armour and Company, serving as

chairman. The committee's conference with intermountain farmers and stockmen is set for Salt Lake City, opening on Friday, May 5, and meetings farther east and through the midwest are also to be held during this month.

Fabric Labels Must Show Presence of Fibers Other Than Wool

RULES to govern the labeling of fabrics made wholly or in part of rayon were issued last fall by the Federal Trade Commission. While these rules were calculated to require labels to show whether a fabric was made of real silk or of rayon, they also provided that mixtures of rayon and other fibers must be labeled to indicate which one is present in greatest amount.

It was this action of the Commission that made the 1937 labeling bills unnecessary. The main feature at issue in the bills now pending at Washington is the distinction between new or virgin wool and reworked wool. The Commission has completed a set of rules that would require such distinction but they are not being put into effect until Congress has acted upon the pending bills.

While the rayon labeling rules now being enforced do not call for a statement on the label to show the percentage of fibers, Rule 6, relating to mixed goods, of the Trade Practice Rules for the Rayon Industry, requires that such products "shall be designated by naming each constituent thereof in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent; such as, for example, 'rayon, wool and silk' for fabric containing rayon of a larger proportion than either silk or wool and containing wool in greater proportion than silk."

An order, typical of a large number of its kind, was recently served by the Commission upon Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York, under which that store was "directed to cease using the word 'wool' or any words of like meaning to describe a fabric not made wholly of

that material, provided that in the case of fabrics made partly of that material and partly of rayon or materials other than wool, there is used in immediate connection with the word 'wool' and in conspicuous type, words truthfully designating each constituent fiber or material in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent."

The Federal Trade Commission goes as far as is possible under present law to compel fair labeling as to fiber content of fabrics and garments. Last month, large tailoring concerns in Chicago and Boston, after negotiations with the Commission, entered into stipulations under which they "agreed to discontinue designating, describing or representing as 'wool,' 'all wool,' or 'woolen' the principal fabrics (not including linings and fittings) used in the manufacture of men's clothing, when such fabrics are not composed wholly of wool, etc., or representing or describing as 'wool,' 'all wool,' or 'woolen' any fabric made partly of wool and partly of cotton, silk, rayon, linen or any other fiber, unless the material is designated as 'wool and cotton,' 'wool and silk,' 'wool and rayon,' etc., in the order of the predominating fiber content."

Another blanket manufacturer in Maine had sold his product under the name "Golden Fleece." The order of the Commission "forbids use of the word 'fleece' or any other word descriptive of wool, to be applied to any fabric or product not composed wholly of wool, except that in the case of fabrics or products composed in part of wool the word 'fleece' may be used as descriptive of the wool content if there is used in immediate connection therewith in letters of at least equal size and conspicuously words truthfully describing each constituent fiber or material thereof in the order of its predominance by weight."

The order further provides that "if a particular fiber is not present in substantial amount by weight the percentage of its content shall be disclosed," and that "it shall not be construed as approving use of the term 'fleece' to describe any wool that is not virgin wool."

The above actions of the Federal Trade Commission are representative of the disposition of a great many cases that have been handled in recent months. A large service is already being done to consumers through better labeling of mixed goods as provided for under other rules already in effect. When legislation has been passed to determine how far the Commission shall go in connection with labeling to show the use of reworked wool the program will be complete as to fabric labeling. In its activities along this line the Federal Trade Commission gives primary consideration to the rights and claims of consumer buyers. This is as it should be because wool growers cannot expect to benefit from enforcement of labeling rules, except as such rules are calculated to give needed information to buyers and to aid them in securing the type of cloth or clothing that they really desire.

Endorsement of Fabric And Livestock Theft Bills

By Texas Legislature

BOTH branches of the Texas legislature, in concurrent resolutions adopted on March 31, have endorsed and urged the passage of the McCarran theft bill and the fabric labeling bill by Congress. Dorsey B. Hardeman, formerly mayor of San Angelo and now a member of the Texas House of Representatives, fathered both resolutions, copies of which have been sent to the entire Texas congressional delegation.

Support such as this from the Texas legislature for congressional measures of importance to the livestock industry is appreciated and merits emulation by similar bodies in the western states.

At the present time the McCarran bill has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House and the fabric labeling bill is still under consideration by committees of both the Senate and House.

The Truth About Lanital (Milk Wool)

A GOOD deal of interest among wool growers, and some uneasiness, was caused last August through the announcement by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., that two government chemists had developed a process for using skimmed milk to produce a fiber that looked like wool and apparently had some textile possibilities.

The article published at that time was entitled "Fiber That Looks Like Wool to Be Made from Skimmed Milk." Doctors Gould and Whittier developed a modification of an Italian process that has been in use for about three years for making a fiber from casein, which makes up three per cent of the composition of skimmed milk and is the principal ingredient of cheese.

The original publication was not nearly so serious as some of the present reports that are based upon it. The government estimated that lanital might be produced in this country at a cost of around fifty cents a pound, but no commercial production has been started in the United States up to this time; neither has Germany or Japan started the production of this fiber, although it is rumored that a plant is to be constructed in Japan for making casein fiber. The chief progress in connection with lanital seems to be in Italy. In that country, the total production for 1938 was reported as being 3.6 million pounds.

Italy, like Germany, has been attempting to curtail its imports in recent years, and has been especially interested in reducing the amount of exchange necessary to be used for imported wool. In that country, however, lanital has been used only to the extent of one half of the fabric content, the other half being wool.

The process of making fiber from casein is very similar to that used in the production of rayon from wood pulp. The casein obtained by heating skim-milk with acids is formed into a paste and then squeezed through fine holes in a metal disc. These fibers are then hardened by a chemical process

and cut into lengths suitable for the purpose intended.

The chemical analysis of lanital very closely resembles that of natural wool, except that the sulphur content is very much lower. The construction and physical properties of the new fiber, however, have comparatively little similarity to wool, and there is really no more reason for comparing lanital to wool than to classing it along with rayon or cotton.

Early in 1936, Werner von Bergen, research expert for the Forstmann Woolen Company at Passaic, New Jersey, published an article based upon his study of lanital. Von Bergen stated that "the product in its present state is not as yet a real competitor of wool. It resembles a highly damaged wool, and its main disadvantages are a very low tensile strength and its behavior toward acid." The same author showed that the new fiber in the dry state had a tensile strength of 5.4 grams compared to 11.8 for dry wool. In the wet state, the lanital strength was represented by 2, and the strength of wool by 10.6. In other words, in the dry state, lanital is four times weaker than wool, and approximately seven times weaker in the wet state. The main possible advantage possessed by lanital appears to be in the uniformity of the fibers due to the fact that it is a mechanical and not an animal product.

The new fiber has no scaly structure such as characterizes wool, and cannot therefore be felted.

A recent letter received from the Department of Agriculture refers to lanital as follows:

With its present properties, this new type of synthetic fiber lacks many of the desirable characteristics of wool, and hence is now in no sense of the word fully a substitute for wool. It is at present used only as an adulterant in the place of more expensive types of wool in certain European countries somewhat in the same manner as rayon waste and certain classes of rayon staple fiber are used in this country. However, since interest in proteinic-base fibers is still at a high level, it is reasonable to expect that some further improvements will be made in their physical and chemical properties."

The best information regarding this new fiber does not indicate that it is

close to being a serious competitor of wool. Like some of the new vegetable fibers, it has a place as a cheap adulterant, but lacks many of the qualities of wool that are necessary in the making of satisfactory durable fabrics for human wear.

In the event that this fiber should come into the markets of the United

States, it would not be permitted to be sold under any term or name including the word "wool." The numerous rulings by the Federal Trade Commission show that only material from the fleece of the sheep can properly be termed as wool in the markets of the United States.

Studying Wool Shrinkage

AN attempt to develop a method of getting a useful shrinkage test of wool at the time of shearing has been under way in recent years under the auspices of the wool division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Professor Robert H. Burns, formerly of the University of Wyoming Wool Department, took charge of the government wool studies in 1937. His attention has been devoted largely to the perfecting of a method of sampling wool clips in such a way as to permit a fairly accurate determination of shrinkage from laboratory tests that could be made in a comparatively short time.

Last year, numerous clips were sampled in Texas and Wyoming. In the main, the method consisted of selecting sample bags from the clip and then determining the amount of each grade in such bags. Small hand samples for laboratory scouring were taken from each fleece in the sample bags. In some cases, the results of the laboratory scouring checked very closely with the mill reports on the sample bags. In clips that were uniform in character, the laboratory check upon the yield of the whole clip was sufficiently accurate to afford considerable encouragement that small samples can be taken in a way to permit a rather quick and fairly accurate determination of the shrink of the clip as a whole. The sampling is much more difficult in the case of clips having a wide variety of grades. However, the weighing of the amount of each grade in the sample bags and the calculation of the clip shrinkage upon the basis of the yield from each of the grade samples gives a better prospect than might be im-

agined for getting a useful laboratory test upon grading clips.

Warner Buck of the Department of Agriculture and Professor Alma Esplin of the wool department of the Utah State Agricultural College recently studied and sampled the 1939 clip of Charles Redd of La Sal, Utah. Mr. Redd considers that the information ordinarily available to the wool grower in regard to the shrinkage of his clip is not satisfactory. He is also encouraged by the results obtained so far by the government men and asked to have scouring samples taken from his clip this year.

In writing the Wool Grower, Mr. Redd states that a part of his sheep run on high Colorado ranges having a long period of snow covering, while other bands run in the sand country all winter. Although there was a difference of as high as two pounds of weight of these two classes of fleeces, the shrinkage appraisals heretofore available have shown very little difference. At the time of the shearing of the Redd clip, the sheep had been classified as to age and grade of wool. One or two bags were selected from each band by having a man stand at the end of a conveying belt and take out every 25th fleece. These fleeces were sacked and held until the arrival of Messrs. Buck and Esplin. The sample sacks were then opened and each fleece weighed and graded. Hand samples were taken for testing at the government laboratory and at the Utah College. Later on, the results of the laboratory scourings will be checked against mill reports upon the sample bags, and possibly upon the yield of the entire clip.

The main difficulty in this sampling and test scouring project is to secure samples that are truly representative of the entire clip. Such selection of samples never includes any tags, and calculations must be made to increase the laboratory shrinkage report in accordance with the proportion of tags actually in the clip.

While it is hoped that the sampling method can be reduced to a practical basis, yet it has considerable value to the grower even though the results should not check accurately with mill reports.

Errors due to non-inclusion of tags, or to possible irregularities in the sampling method may make it difficult to get an accurate shrinkage report each year through the sampling method. However, samples taken in the same way from year to year will show the variation in the amount of clean wool in any particular clip. A grower in possession of a reliable mill report upon the shrinkage of his clip as a whole can then compute the approximate shrinkage of any year's clip with sufficient accuracy to be of great assistance in determining the proper grease price, or in checking upon the price reported by a consignee.

The Redd clip was shipped to Boston by way of Galveston. Galveston storage can be obtained at 30 cents per bag per year, which is less than one fourth of the Boston charge. The contents of the sample bags will be forwarded to the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston and shown to the trade as a representation of the clip.

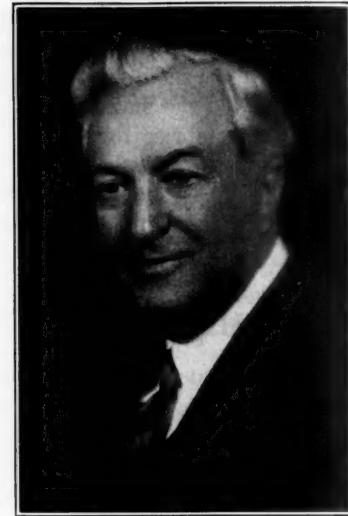
A Meat Carving Movie Short

ON April 3, Mr. M. O. Cullen, cutting expert for the National Live Stock and Meat Board, began a month's assignment at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Culver City, California, as technical director in the preparation of a meat carving short feature, to be shown in all theaters using M-G-M pictures. It is estimated that approximately 24,000,000 people will view this film.

Current Legislative Problems

By SENATOR PAT McCARRAN

The major part of an address by Senator McCarran (Nevada) before the recent annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association is printed here at the request of Wool Grower readers. As a friend of the livestock industry and fully familiar with its problems, Senator McCarran's treatment of Washington affairs affecting it merits careful reading.



Senator McCarran

ACCORDING to those who favor the principles of these (reciprocal trade) treaties, we would live at peace through their results with all peoples and on a neighborly footing. However, good neighborliness is a two-sided condition affording no major disadvantages to one or the other of the neighborhood. This applies to the neighborhood of nations as well.

We have referred to the American standard of living. In this reference we have in mind the necessary income of the wage earner and the farmer to maintain a livelihood as contemplated here. In this must be included the cost of production and a reasonable return sufficient to allure the agrarian minded and hold them contented in their walk of life. With this in mind our national policy or one of our national policies has been to keep the price level of farm commodities produced by the American agriculturist comparable with prices when normalcy prevailed. To bring about this price level we reduced by law the quantum of production. We proclaimed for fallow acres and sterile brood sows. We reduced dairy herds and declared surplus milk to be "bootleg." The object sought to be obtained, however, was in contemplation a worthy one: It was to benefit the American farmer and to bring American agriculture out of depression. It was a noble experiment and a lofty aim. It

did have its dangers. It received its full measure of criticism, well grounded and otherwise.

Benefit Belonged to Americans

One thing is certain; namely, inasmuch as the American farmer and taxpayer was making the sacrifice incurred by the policy, the benefits to be derived from this great effort should have been permitted to flow to the American farmer. If the American consumer was by this plan to bear the burden of increased cost of necessities of life, no other, neighbor or no neighbor, should have reaped the benefits. Figures are homely things in any speech, but a few may illuminate the treaty with Canada affording that country and others the opportunity to bring to our markets farm commodities in excess of their already threatening imports, and thus beat down the prices which we, by our policy of limited production, were trying to raise. Nearly half a million head of cattle imported before the Canadian treaty were augmented by other hundreds of thousands after the treaty. Fresh beef, pork, cured meats, milk, eggs, hides, and wool were imported with like results. I say that the policy of limitation was a worthy experiment but while the American agriculturist was acting as a guinea pig for the experiment he should

not have been reduced to the rations of a white rat.

It is sometimes said by proponents of the trade agreement program that reductions in rates of duty have been small and that the quantity of imports at the lower rate have been limited by quotas. This is far from the true picture. The reductions have been in fact from 30 to 50 per cent, and a study of the quotas indicates that the amount of imports permitted is increased from time to time as the State Department feels that it can increase the quota or gradually abolish it without too much public criticism.

However, even if it were true, as the State Department would have us believe, that our imports have increased only slightly, the damage to the stock raisers would be so tremendous as to mean the difference, perhaps, between life and death to the livestock industry. The government policy, itself, proves this to us as could no argument of mine. The government rightly points out that under the operations of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation it frequently can step into a local situation and remove a relatively small quantity of a fruit, vegetable, dairy product, poultry product, etc., and have a great effect on the price. It has in a number of cases produced very useful results. But if, by taking from 1 to 5 per cent of a com-

modity off the market, it is possible to prevent the price from going down or actually raise the price for the entire commodity not only locally but throughout the American market, it must be equally obvious that by letting in from 1 to 5 per cent. from a foreign market, at a lower price, it is equally possible to wreck the market in all of America.

But, they tell us, look at the export picture. Look at the great advantages we are supposed to have received in export trade. All right, let's look at the export picture.

No Increase in Exports

The larger quantity of imports, which we have seen displace American labor and American farm products in the American market, thus lowering price levels and wage scales even while other prices were advancing, did not give the foreigners a larger dollar exchange. They were not able, as we were told they would be, to buy larger quantities of American products nor pay higher prices for them. Incidentally, the increase in volume of foreign exchange balances created from the importation of gold, silver, and currencies was not used to buy larger quantities of products from us except material for national defense, military programs, and programs to assist in self-containment. The balance was used to make investments in this country or was held available to speculate in American securities and has kept the market in a panicky condition. In other words, none of the program helped to increase our exports of farm products or to raise prices.

And this situation can grow no better so long as we are governed by reciprocal trade agreements. The damage can only pile up and our plight can only grow worse.

For under the so-called "good neighbor policy" and "unconditional most-favored-nation treatment" when the United States makes concessions in a trade agreement negotiated with an individual country, these concessions are automatically extended to all other countries (except Cuba which has a preferential status) without reciprocal concessions from them. ***

Senate Ratification

Consideration of the reciprocal treaties or agreements has been removed from Congress. This is wrong—morally wrong and legally wrong; wrong from a constitutional standpoint and wrong from the standpoint of national welfare. These reciprocal trade pacts have been regarded as treaties. If these agreements are treaties they should, under the Constitution, be ratified by the Senate. These agreements deal with internal revenue and taxation and should have the consideration of Congress. Senate Bill No. 91, of which I have the honor to be the author, now before the Finance Committee, and Senate Resolution No. 69, by Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, propose to make these agreements invalid unless ratified by the Senate. So much has the country become aroused over these pacts that there have been introduced in the 76th Congress more than thirty bills and resolutions looking to their elimination or modification.

I contend that the people of the several sections of this country, acting through their chosen representatives, should never be deprived of the right of having a voice in the holding of laws touching their burden of taxation or the bread they eat. ***

For Forest Improvement

The stockman of the past quarter of a century and of today has been and is bearing a heavy burden for the use of the forest forage. The assessed fees and limit of herd and curtailment of time and use, together with other regulations and conditions, all impose hardship on the stockman of today. The government, as the master of the forest, should bend greater efforts toward improvement of that for which these heavy charges are imposed. True we have by law allocated some 25 per cent for roads and trails, but to the actual improvement and upbuilding of that which makes the forest of value to the stockman — namely, development of water, constructing snow drift fences, reseeding and reforestation — but a negligible effort has been put forth. Up to date, the stockman has paid for only what nature and the un-

certainties of weather would afford. If nature furnished a wet winter and a rainy spring then the stockman received something for his money; if a dry winter came along, the ranger paid out his money just the same, but the results to him were different.

So we propose by Senate Bill 1099, now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to allocate 10 per cent of the forest income actually to improving that which makes forest rights a real asset to the herdsman.

* * *

Grazing Boards

Let it not be lost sight of that by the Taylor Grazing Act high percentages of the territory comprising that of the several grazing states came under the absolute sovereignty of the federal government, and while the state must bear all the burden of enforcing its police powers of its entire territory, nevertheless the federal government holds dominance and curtails the principal industry of the citizens. So when the Interior Department, under the present secretary, established by regulation the advisory boards, it at least made a gesture which, if carried to its fullest extent, would go far toward effecting an accord between the sovereignty of the state and that of the federal government. More than that, we contend that if this principle is written into the substantive law and the people who are principally interested are thereby given the assurance of a voice in control of that which means their industry and their life, the Taylor Grazing Act may be given a degree of vitality from public confidence. This government of ours and everything about it is a democracy. The right of the people to have a voice in control of their natural activities is the very marrow in the bone of our national existence. This nation can best endure by individual initiative, and the assurance by those in control that individual effort will be given freedom of action is a part of our national life.

Looking to autonomy in the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act and to bringing into the administration of the act the advice and counsel of those most vitally affected, we have

introduced Senate Bill No. 571, which would take the advisory boards out of the realm of possible elimination by act of the Secretary of the Interior and establish such boards as part of the law, the membership to be selected by popular choice. ***

Argentine Convention

May I at this point revive the recollection of those present as to the proposed convention with Argentina on the subject of sanitary regulations? The matter in its present form had its inception in the message from the President to the 74th Congress. The convention in terms provides that each of the contracting parties may prohibit the importation of animals or plant products originating in or coming from territories or zones which they consider to be affected with or exposed to plant or animal diseases. It will be noted that this convention would make the unit of

quarantine a specific infected zone in place of an infected country.

The devastation and ruin caused by hoof-and-mouth disease was forcibly brought to the knowledge of this country within the memory of every one assembled here today. The danger to human life is not to be overlooked. To so frame this agreement as to thwart this country's quarantine regulations by making a quarantine only effective as against a zone would be to take off the top rail from the fence that protects our American herds and American dairies from the ravages of the dread animal disease that abounds in foreign countries and flood this country with exposed livestock grown in unsafe sanitary surroundings. This convention, so-called, has been before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate since June 5, 1935, and is not a dead issue by any means. It must be regarded with apprehension and watched vigilantly.

al without specific action on the Argentine Sanitary Convention. That convention has been on the table of the Foreign Relations Committee since 1935, and there is no prospect of its being approved or recommended to the Senate. However, nothing more has been heard of these rumors, and it seems altogether unlikely that the administration officials will attempt to make any further move through the present session of the Congress.

The trade agreement program is still generally lauded by the newspapers, and particularly by those published in large seaports or cities with large financial interests. Imports and exports create business in shipping centers regardless of how American producing or manufacturing industries may be affected by the lowering of import duties. Bankers also benefit through financing foreign trade, and particularly so when the country that exports to us obtains American exchange which can be used to pay accounts owed in the United States.

It is such considerations and interests that have been mainly responsible for the favorable attitude of the press toward the Hull program. They have, of course, been joined by those who object to protective tariff duties and who would throw our doors wide open to all classes of imports regardless of the cost of production, wages, or standards of living in the exporting countries, and without consideration of the position and needs of American wage earners, farmers, stock raisers or American capital.

Until the January opening of the present session of Congress, there were comparatively few expressions from Senators or Congressmen regarding the operation of the trade agreement program. Since January, however, the situation has changed materially at Washington. Over 20 bills have been introduced, most of which provided for the repeal of the Trade Agreement Act originally adopted in 1934 and by action of both branches of the Congress extended in 1937 to continue in effect until June 1, 1940. Undoubtedly, the policy of expanding imports while business is so inactive and unemployment so general in this country has begun to

Status of Reciprocal Trading

THERE really isn't much to be said about reciprocal trade agreements. Nothing is being done, and numerous rumors that were flying around Washington earlier in the year seem to have died out.

The question of interest to wool growers still remains: Will the Department of State exercise its power to announce intentions to negotiate new trade treaties, and will it proceed to work one out with Australia?

The fact that four months have passed since announcement of the terms of the agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom, and that no new moves have been made, is encouraging to those who are fearful of the possible effects of additional agreements. The inactivity of the Department of State may perhaps mean that the whole situation is going to be allowed to ride along in its present form until after the 1940 election. Or it may be that there is a fear of arousing opposition in the Congress if announcement of further activity should be made before

adjournment. Even if it were the intention of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull to go no further, they naturally would not make an announcement of that character.

A responsible Washington reporter expressed the idea early in the winter that the completion of the trade agreement with the United Kingdom was regarded by administration officials as the high point in the trade agreement program, and that considerable time would be allowed in which to let the country get adjusted to the 21 agreements now in effect, and also to help to keep the trade program out of next year's political campaign. The same source also reported the State Department as planning to secure some action by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives calculated to prepare the way for larger trade with the Argentine Republic. The idea seemed to be that by securing action through the House Committee, where all such legislation must originate, it might be possible to get Senate approv-

cause some reaction against the whole proceeding. Not all the bills referred to were introduced by Republicans. Some of them would provide that all trade agreements placed in effect during the last five years should be revoked. The proposal that has been of most interest to sheepmen has been the Senate resolution introduced by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming. It proposes that the Senate shall go on record by saying that trade agreements are in effect treaties and as such should, under the terms of the Constitution, be ratified by the Senate before taking effect.

So far there has been no action or committee hearings on any of these legislative proposals, though several of the authors claim that they will demand action before the summer adjournment of Congress. The O'Mahoney resolution would not directly cancel the powers of the President and State Department as granted under the Act of 1934. The expression of such an opinion by the Senate would, however, make it highly improbable that the State Department would run the risk of defying the Senate, as it would be doing if it should negotiate any trade agreements following the passage of such a resolution. In the Lower House a good deal of opposition to the trade agreement program was reported, though it is not so certain that a majority of that body would vote to repeal the existing arrangement.

A good many members of the Congress who supported the Trade Agreement Act did so in the hope that the increase in foreign trade would help to make an outlet for the burdensome surpluses of cotton and wheat. The situation in respect to these two crops is as serious as ever, and it is plain that the solution is not to be reached through trade agreements. Then the lumber interests, and particularly the shingle factories of the northwestern states, have been very outspoken over the concessions given to Canadian shingle exporters through the last revision of the trade agreement with Canada. In a forceful speech, Senator Bone showed that there was large unemployment in American shingle mills because of large imports coming from Canadian mills employing Hindu and other very cheap labor.

So far the results of the trade agreement with Great Britain have been quite disappointing. The President of the British Board of Trade recently announced in London that exports to the United States during the first two months, January and February, under the agreement had increased very materially, but that British imports from this country actually had declined. This fact confirms the opinion of many students of the subject, that trade agreements work much better for foreign countries than they do for the United States.

When the terms of the agreement with the United Kingdom were announced on November 17, wool men were shocked at finding that the duty on rags had been cut from 18 cents down to 9 cents. On other wastes which are cheaper than wool and used to replace new wool, the average duty cut was 40 per cent. The increase in imports of this class of material is shown in the table:

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY			
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Wool Noils	1,007,119	\$391,380	277,974	\$151,410	610,284	\$264,471
Wool Wastes	535,100	179,583	91,371	39,516	319,380	100,587
Wool Rags	1,119,025	321,365	99,108	42,257	705,015	185,542

Then, in connection with the effects of the trade agreements, we find that imports of wool and mohair fabrics in the first two months of 1939 were 82 per cent greater than in the same months of 1938. The weight of such fabrics this year was 1,462,383 pounds which represents a displacement of approximately four times that amount of grease wool grown in this country. And more serious still is the uncertainty and hesitation caused in the cloth industry while getting adjusted to these heavier imports and their effect on prices.

No, the trade agreement with the United Kingdom did not do the sheep industry any good, and while further injury could be caused by additional agreements, it rather looks as though little more would be done in tariff-changing for some time. At least we can hope that the Department of State has decided to let matters stand until Congress decides whether it will return to itself the function of writing the country's tariff laws.

F. R. M.

Champion Lambs at the National Western Stock Show



Grand champion and reserve grand champion lambs, Southdowns shown by 4-H Club members of Adams County, Colorado, at this year's National Western Stock Show.

The grand champion lamb, left, exhibited by Naomi Doversberger of Brighton, Colorado, weighed 83 pounds and sold for \$1.13 per pound to Safeway Stores. The reserve champion lamb, right, was shown by Bruce Hiller of Westminster, Colorado. This lamb weighed 105 pounds and sold at 40 cents a pound. Young Mr. Hiller has the distinction also of showing the grand champion lambs at the National Western Stock Show in the years 1937 and 1938.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation

OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO THOSE WHO DESIRE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FALL AND WINTER MARKETS WHICH ARE USUALLY HIGHER

Guaranteed CCC Loans Available by Simply Consigning to One of Our State Wool Marketing Associations. No Papers to Sign Except Regular Consignment Contract.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 1939 WOOL AND MOHAIR PROGRAM:

Growers who decide to take advantage of the guaranteed government loan on their 1939 clips should consult their local representative of our member association.

This year we have a separate agreement with the CCC for handling loans which is available only to cooperatives. This arrangement offers many distinct advantages.

Appraisals will be prompt and final loan values available immediately upon original bag clips. Regulations which in 1938 even temporarily interfered with orderly marketing routine have been revised for the coming year under our new agreement.

All a grower need do is sign the marketing agreement in which the loan is guaranteed.

Consult your local Association for full details.

REDUCED SELLING COMMISSION FOR 1939:

Clips up to 25,000 pounds, 1.60 cents per pound.

Clips of 25,000 pounds or more, 1.40 cents per pound.

Storage and insurance at 15 cents per bag per month. No extra charge for first month.

Grower's wool automatically insured free of cost under our blanket policy from date marketing agreement is signed with local association.

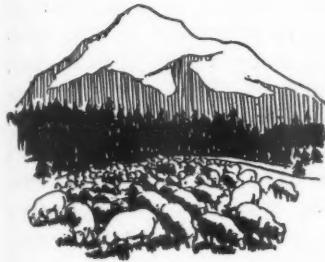
Trucking charge 15 cents per bag from dock, or freight yard, to our warehouses. This is below present cost.

Interest at 4% per annum on money borrowed.

One-half cent per pound deduction for assembly service in figuring the CCC loan, but when wool is sold this charge is regarded as part of our selling commission.

Your cooperative selling agency, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, is the largest and best equipped in the country for merchandising wool. We have sold, in the last year, over 50 million pounds of wool from all parts of the United States. Little clips and big clips. All are given the full benefit of our experience and broad marketing facilities.

National Wool Marketing Corporation



Animated Wool Market

THE wool market has experienced a sharp reversal of form. Buying on the part of dealers and manufacturers is quite general in all parts of the country. There seems to be divided opinions as to whether the excitement is due to actual business having been secured by the manufacturers or whether it has been prompted by a desire on the part of the dealers to place an inventory.

It is quite certain that manufacturers feel that wool is good property at present values. As one manufacturer stated, it would seem to them that there was little risk in owning good wool on a 60-cent clean basis, landed mill. It is, therefore, quite evident that a substantial portion of the wool now being purchased is finding a home with the manufacturers. Nevertheless, dealers' lofts have been practically bare for some months past, and there no doubt is a disposition on the part of merchants to acquire early shorn wools as quickly as possible in order that they may have some merchandise with which to do business.

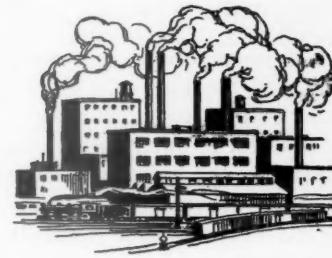
The fleece wools, or farm-state wools, led the procession. Quarterblood fleece wool has been practically nonexistent since January. Manufacturers were either forced to do without, or use another grade as a substitute. Such a condition would naturally cause a scramble for early shorn wool of this grade.

Values Sharply Up

Two weeks ago the clean limits carried by western operators were in the low sixties, clean. One substantial accumulation from various states was taken at an average cost of 60 to 61 cents. Recent purchases, however, have been on a basis of around 65 cents, landed Boston, without a profit. There are still a few soft spots, one offering being made at the time of writing of several hundred thousand pounds of Class 3 fine wool at 64 cents clean, landed mill. This is on the soft side of the present market. Thus it will be seen that in a period of about ten days the market has advanced approximately 4 to 5 cents per clean pound, which is equivalent to about 1½ cents in the grease for fine territory, and about 2 cents up on fleece, or farm-state wools, in the last ten days.

News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated



Buying Is General

The movement is broad in its scope. Practically every mill has participated to a greater or less degree, and all dealers and merchants have taken on supplies. It is estimated that 10 to 12 million pounds of wool have been taken by dealers in the last week. Purchases have been fairly well distributed in every section in which shearing has begun. The early shorn Arizona wools, of course, have been well cleared. Utah has been a hot spot. The wools from that section are reported to be of exceptionally light shrinkage. It does not take purchasers long to locate sections in which shrinkages are low.

Buying has been so general it would be useless to name prices at which individual clips have been selling. A general idea of values may be indicated by sales of Utah original bag in the range of 18 to 22 cents. In Wyoming considerable spread has existed in the prices, ranging from 17 to 22½ cents. About the same ideas of values have prevailed in Montana where it is estimated that 5 million pounds, or about 20 per cent of the clip has been lifted in the last ten days. Twenty-one cents was the price at which a number of the larger fine and fine medium clips were sold. Prices paid in Texas have varied more than common, ranging from 20 to 24 cents. It is pointed out that Texas wools are not as uniform in condition this year as in former years, due to dry weather in some sections of the state. Twenty cents is the price most frequently paid in Nevada with 18 to 23 cents paid in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, according to quality and grade. In fleece sections prices have advanced about 2 cents to the grower all along the line. The market started at 22 cents for medium wools to the growers in Michigan and Ohio, and has now advanced to 24 to 25 cents. The same applies to Missouri and Indiana. The semi-bright sections of Dakota and Minnesota started at 17 to 18 cents to the grower. It is evident that prices will advance in that section as the wool is available.

An idea of the value of any individual clip may be gained by analyzing the table listed at the close of this article. First estimate the shrinkage and grade of your individual clip, and apply the shrinkage thus obtained to the table below. The Boston clean value of Class 3 wool, which is the long type of territory fine and fine medium, may be quoted at 68 cents clean, with the shorter Class 4 to 5 at 65 to 66 cents. The prices at which recent purchases

have been made in the West are very nearly up to Boston quotations. The statistical position of wool, however, would seem to justify such a market.

Top Futures Operators on Side Lines Temporarily

Without doubt, operators on the top futures market that sold the 1939 clip short in February and March are experiencing some difficulty in filling their contracts. It is doubtful if top futures have advanced in New York as rapidly as the grease wool market. Nevertheless, the wool must be delivered to the mill according to contract, and efforts on their part promptly to acquire sufficient wool with which to fill these orders may be added cause for the present activity. Top futures quotations have only raised about 2 to 3 cents, while the wool market has advanced 4 to 5 cents clean. Hedging is said to be difficult, if not impossible, in the present price set-up.

Foreign Situation

There is not a great deal of activity in the foreign markets, for wools have been well sold in the primary markets, and all are waiting the new clip that will be shorn next September and October. The Colonial sales in England, however, are progressing and clearances are very good. The May 4 London prices were very strong on all grades. Crossbreds, or medium wools, were up 10 to 15 per cent, which demonstrates the strength of the market on medium wool the world over. Good type average fine wool was selling in London on a basis of about 75 cents, landed at the mills here in the United States duty paid, while a comparable grade of domestic wool is selling around 65 cents. The spread, however, on the medium grades is somewhat greater. Quarterblood was selling in London, May 4, on a basis of 65 cents clean, while our domestic market is quoted around 55 cents for territory, with the fleeces being purchased around 50 cents for domestic quarterblood from the country. So, we are not enjoying even at today's advanced prices full advantage of the tariff.

Summary

Activity of textile machinery continues at about the same rate as in March, and a fair cloth business is being constantly booked for summer and fall delivery. It is only fair to assume, however, that it would be impossible for the manufacturers to immediately mark up the values of their cloth as has been done in the grease wool. They cannot operate that fast. Likewise, fine tops have not advanced in proportion to grease wool. The same may be said of worsted yarns. This factor is giving the textile industry some cause for alarm. A day of reckoning is not far away. If they are not able to advance their selling prices on the manufactured and semi-manufactured woolen goods, they will find it difficult to operate, for the differential between the present price of wool in the grease, and the finished article is insufficient to allow a satisfactory profit. This will all be adjusted and it would seem that every factor was in favor of maintaining a higher wool market, which will automatically force higher prices for cloth and semi-manufactured articles made from wool.

Present prices of grease wool are not high as compared with other agricultural commodities. Stocks of wool are well cleared the world over. Practically every nation in the world is building vast armies. England and other countries are appointing commissions to acquire needed raw materials in time of war. It takes about 20 pounds of wool to satisfactorily equip a soldier in the front lines per year. Wool is one of the most needed commodities in army equipment, and there is every reason to expect substantial government orders will be placed in the United States for army goods from the new appropriations that will be available July 1.

General conditions appear to be gradually improving and the outlook so far as wool is concerned is encouraging both from the immediate and more distant future.

We quote below the grease and clean value of the respective grades as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Domestic Wool Quotations for Week Ending Friday, May 5, 1939

GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS

	Boston Prices Scoured Basis	Grease Shrink & Gr. Equiv.	Equivalents Based Upon	Arbitrary Shrink & Gr. Equiv.	Shrinkage Percentages (1) Shrink & Gr. Equiv.		
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$.68- .70	(63%)	\$.25- .26	(65%)	\$.24- .25	(68%)	\$.22- ---
Fine French Combing	.65- .67	(64%)	.23- .24	(66%)	.22- .23	(69%)	.20- .21
Fine Clothing	.60- .62	(65%)	.21- .22	(68%)	.19- .20	(71%)	.18- ---
½ Blood Combing (Staple)	.66- .68	(58%)	.28- .29	(60%)	.26- .27	(64%)	.24- ---
½ Blood French Combing	.63- .65	(59%)	.26- .27	(61%)	.25- ---	(65%)	.22- .23
½ Blood Clothing	.59- .61	(60%)	.24- ---	(62%)	.22- .23	(66%)	.20- .21
¾ Blood Combing	.56- .58	(53%)	.26- .27	(55%)	.25- .26	(58%)	.24- ---
¾ Blood Clothing	.52- .54	(54%)	.24- .25	(56%)	.23- .24	(59%)	.21- .22
¼ Blood Combing	.53- .55	(50%)	.27- .28	(52%)	.25- .26	(55%)	.24- .25
Low ¼ Blood	.49- .51	(45%)	.27- .28	(47%)	.26- .27	(50%)	.25- .26
Common and Braid	.48- .50	(44%)	.27- .28	(46%)	.26- .27	(49%)	.24- .26

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices in terms of greasy wools, scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools of the different length groups quoted.

Wool Piece Goods Move In Better Volume

A MODERATE expansion in new business on men's wear suitings and the opening of fall lines of women's wear dress goods, coatings, and suitings by leading producers marked activity in wool goods markets at the end of April, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Despite nervous tension over events abroad and rather depressing news from stock and commodity markets, buying of wool piece goods increased and seemed to indicate a step-up in machinery activity and increased wool consumption in the near future. In fact, some of the events abroad were regarded as bullish. With Great Britain planning conscription, it was felt here that the pressure of imports would be relieved since Yorkshire mills would be kept busy producing uniforms for the enlarged armed forces. Reports from New Zealand and Australia were regarded as encouraging since they seemed to point to higher prices.

Values here were steady but buyers did not lose sight of developments abroad and showed a willingness to contract for their needs months in advance of delivery. Most buyers appear convinced that prices will remain steady for the remainder of the season and may move up if the European political situation should take a serious turn. Wool is one of the most sensitive of commodities to rumors of war and it is taken for granted that world wool markets for months to come will react to daily developments in Europe.

Unfilled orders for men's wear piece goods are estimated in the trade at about 25,000,000 yards as compared with about 20,000,000 yards a month ago. Contracts for goods in the hands of mills at this time a year ago amounted to about 10,000,000 yards. Tailors-to-the-trade were the chief operators this week and were understood to have placed satisfactory orders with a few sources of supply. At least four to five mills specializing in fancy men's wear worsteds are reported to have sold up their output for the season. Some of

the larger clothing manufacturers who recently opened lines for fall were reported among the buyers in the market during the week. Warm, summer-like weather stimulated the call for gabardines and tropical worsteds but buyers were unable to locate spot supplies.

Garment manufacturing activity declined sharply and is not expected to pick up for another month. Production and sales, nevertheless, are running 10 to 15 per cent ahead of a year ago. Retail sales were reported satisfactory in all sections.

Representative Country Sales in April

BUYERS have been quite active in the western wool territory from April 11 to May 3.

The top price to May 3 in Idaho was 23½ cents, paid for 21,000 fleeces from two flocks at Shoshone, with 5,700 fleeces from a third flock in that section making 22½ cents. The Rigby Pool of 25,000 fleeces was sold at 23 cents; the Swan Valley Pool of 7,600 fleeces brought 23½ cents; the Victor Pool of 45,000 fleeces, 22½ cents, and the Bonneville County Pool of around 30,000 fleeces, 22½ cents. The majority of the Idaho wool sold in this period or about 185,300 fleeces, moved at 22 to 22½ cents, according to reports; about 90,000 fleeces were taken at 21 to 21½ cents and about 9,000 are reported as being sold at 20 or 20½ cents.

Nevada prices ranged from 18½ cents, paid for one lot of 18,000 fleeces, to 22 cents, at which 33,200 fleeces were reported sold. Most of the wools, however, moved at around 20 and 21 cents.

The high price in Utah was 22½ cents, reported paid for 12,500 fleeces at Dewey. Twenty-one cents was paid for a similar number of fleeces at other points, but most of the wools reported as sold, or about 57,000 fleeces, were taken at 20 to 20½ cents.

Very little activity is reported from Colorado, but 21,000 fleeces were pur-

chased at Craig for 24½ cents and 6,000 at Norwood for 22½ cents.

Most of the sales reported for Wyoming have been in the Rawlins area, where about 50,000 pounds brought 22½ cents and around 21,400 fleeces sold in a range of 16½ to 19½ cents.

While shearing is quite well under way in Oregon, not much buying has been reported from that area. A few sales at 20 cents and one sale of a crossbred clip at 22 cents made up the activity in the eastern part of the state up to May 1, while in the western section, most sheepmen are talking 23 cents and some sales have been reported at a cent or two above that figure.

Activity in Washington is also slight, but some 12,000 fleeces are reported as sold between 19½ and 21¾ cents in the Yakima district.

The highest price for Montana reported to May 1 is 22¾ cents, paid for a large clip in the Billings area. Twenty-two cents has been paid for 12,000 fleeces at McLeod; 21 cents bought 9,000 fleeces in Lewis and Clark County; 20 to 21½ cents has been paid for 13,000 fleeces in the Great Falls district; and around 69,000 fleeces were sold elsewhere in the state within a range of 18 to 20 cents.

Shearing is well advanced in Texas and wools are just commencing to move, with most of the growers talking 25 cents a pound. At the opening of May some sales at that figure had been reported and a sale also of 14,000 pounds of 12-months' wool, a light-shrinking Rambouillet-Corriedale cross-bred clip, had been made at 24½ cents in the Mertzon area. Twenty-two cents had also been paid for 15,000 pounds of the same clip. A sale of 75,000 pounds of wool at Brownwood at 22 and 23 cents a pound was also reported.

Sales in California have reached the high point of 26¾ cents for a clip at Willows. Recent reports also include the following: 26½ cents for a Red Bluff clip; 26¾ cents for a Stockton clip and 26 cents for a lot of wool grown in Browns Valley and several sales ranging from 25 to 26 cents, and down to 20 cents. Most California clips have a low shrinkage this year.

The Lamb Markets

Chicago

ASSUMING that receipts exercise an influence on values, May will register the highest lamb prices of the current year.

April trade was replete with dips, angles and sinuosities. It was a clean-up period with winter feeders, who ran into a series of lucky breaks, for which several factors were responsible. One of these was a broad shipping demand, mainly on New York kosher account, Chicago loading out as many as 40 decks on a single session. Another boosting influence was restricted country buying which forced killers to purchase the bulk of their requirements at the central markets. The kill would have fallen down sharply, but for a heavy and premature movement of California spring lambs forced to the rails by drought. Texas was a delinquent for the same reason although that area was able to hold back. Farm fed lambs passed out of the picture in March, putting the bulk of the winter fed supply in Colorado and Nebraska hands. Results in a financial sense were decidedly satisfactory and in striking contrast to what happened during the clean-up last year.

On the April flurry, when killers scrambled for numbers, winter fed lambs made a "high" for the year at \$11. In that emergency the tail went with the hide, weight was ignored, unless excessive, and the 100-pound kind sold right up to the top. It was a freak market in one respect as midway on the rise, killers took a determined stand, refusing to countenance a \$10 trade. One packer stood pat for \$9.90 at a week-end, but paid \$10.25 on Monday from sheer necessity. That impetus carried the top to \$11 on a load of choice, Farr Colorados, the bulk selling at \$10.50@10.75, but the reaction was prompt and brought a \$1 break during the final week when \$10.15@10.25 took the Farr lambs and the bulk sold at \$9.50@9.90, though de-

Comparative Prices Live and Dressed Sheep and Lambs

KANSAS CITY AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES*

Week Ended:	April 29, 1939	April 22, 1939	April 30, 1938
Spring Lambs:			
Choice	\$10.82	\$10.98	\$ 8.70
Good and Choice	10.38	10.48	8.24
Medium and Good	9.25	9.18	7.38
Common	—	—	—
Ewes:**			
Good and Choice	5.52	5.96	4.92
Common and Medium	4.15	4.50	3.52

NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES

Spring Lambs: (All weights)

Choice	\$22.30	\$22.50	\$19.90
Good	21.00	21.00	18.80
Medium	20.00	20.00	17.30
Common	18.50	—	16.25

*No quotations on spring lambs available for Chicago in period of table; Kansas City, where most of the Arizona lambs are marketed, substituted.

**Chicago prices.

ficient condition accounted for part of the slump.

Between the late April clean-up and a heavy movement of California springers, the April kill was heavier than would have been the case otherwise. The fed delegation carried excessive weight, but the California delegation was deficient in tonnage although strong in numbers. Spring lambs sold largely in a range of \$10@10.75; winter feds at \$9.75@10.50. The month-end break was a logical sequence of the previous splurge that attracted thousands of fed lambs to the butcher that otherwise would have been carried into May. The month-end crash was precipitated by a heavy run all around

the market circle on Monday, April 24, when Chicago handled 20,000 and western points were loaded. That week delivered 285,000 at the seven major points, 20,000 more than reported during the corresponding week of 1938, and as the dressed market backed up prices were adjusted downward to the extent of 75 cents to \$1 per hundred.

But the prospect at the inception of May was decidedly promising. Colorado and Nebraska feed lots were at the depletion stage and the peak of the California movement had passed. Condition and quality deteriorated owing to a large percentage of "clean-ups," indicated by a \$9.50@9.90 bulk on the final session when shippers paid \$10.25

for the top Colorados and could have used more at the price. Threats to appraise heavy lambs, 100 pounds up, at a discount of \$1 per hundred early in the season were not made good. Killers squawked, protesting that carcasses were wholesaling at "minus profit" and that they took on fresh supply merely to care for their trade. Weights of 95 to 105 pounds were conspicuous; only extreme heft was hurt, but even 120-pound stock went over the scales. The crop carried more weight, according to dressing sheets, than any previous winter production, in fact 90-pound lambs were considered light and they were sufficiently scarce to be prize packages. Frequently 100-pounders topped the market, New York taking them on kosher account. Evidently the public is becoming educated with respect to weight. No big lambs sold under \$9.50, Colorados carrying 121 pounds over the scales making that figure.

Shorn lambs were scarce, as feeders had no incentive to remove wool and packers wanted it. The spread between

wooled and shorn stock was \$1 to \$1.25 per hundred according to the wool carried. Fall shorn sold at \$9, a spread of \$8.50@8.85 taking the bulk. The big feeding stations adjacent to the markets were practically idle, farm feeders doing most of the shearing to get gains.

Profits on the winter operation, especially late in the season, were highly satisfactory. That packers had no intimation of what was on the horizon is indicated by the fact that they cleaned up their feed lots before the rise set in. When the bulge developed, killers were bewildered, resorting to every trick in their kits to restrain the upswing, only the heavy movement of the final week of April giving them a voice in price evaluation.

California's debacle was one fortuitous circumstance; when drought necessity arose, both ends of the California crop were hustled aboard the cars and a formidable procession wended its way eastward in advance of its regular schedule, headed for the butcher and the feed lot. By April 22 when the

peak of the eastward movement was reached, 276,000 had passed Ogden and Salt Lake City, compared with 46,000 on the same date last year. Probably one third went to the meat rail direct, most of them at deficient weight, condition deteriorating rapidly during the final week of April. At that stage Arizona was practically cleaned up, after furnishing its normal supply of around 500 decks and there were few fat lambs in sight from any quarter, which insured hard picking for killers all through May and probably into June.

This year the bulk of the California lambs destined for the eastern market were in killers' hands at a time when the movement had barely started in 1938. Then the movement did not reach its peak until late in May, and was not a supply factor during April. The feeder end of this year's California run has gone everywhere. Colorado and Nebraska got the bulk, commercial feeders adjacent to the central markets secured their share and thousands went

(Continued on page 29)

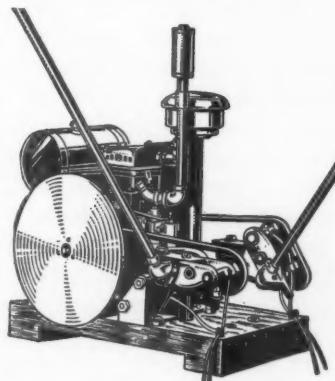
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Similar machine in single units, \$94.50 f.o.b. Salt Lake City

LATEST E-B SHEARS CAST IRON DISC GRINDER

Two 1939 Stewart E-B wide handpieces with four wide combs and eight wide cutters are included. Special heavy duty grinder with two 18-inch cast iron discs, cement brush, emery circles, etc. Latest Stewart Positive Drive V-Belt Gear.

LOW COST

Elimination of cones, clutches, etc., and development of new type engine make possible the low price of this new Stewart Two-Man Portable Shearer—\$50 below the price of any comparable equipment. Lowest upkeep cost of any shearing gear on the market. See Catalog GE-2. Shipping weight, 250 pounds. Price.....\$175.00 f.o.b. Salt Lake City.

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With the Women's Auxiliaries

WASHINGTON Yakima

ELECTION of officers and a talk on "Consumer Education" by Mrs. W. A. Roberts will make up the concluding program for the Yakima Auxiliary when they meet May 19 in the home of Mrs. S. O. Stewart. The April meeting met in the home of Mrs. George Jackson, where the topic of interest for the afternoon was "Dyeing and Testing of Materials," as discussed by Mrs. Harry Roberts. Mrs. W. A. Roberts reported on other auxiliary activities.

A summer picnic with Goldendale and Prosser auxiliaries will conclude the club year.

UTAH

THE annual breakfast of the Salt Lake Auxiliary was held at the Art Barn on the regular meeting date. Members and guests were seated at an attractively decorated table, and a delightful program of vocal music and readings was given.

Election of officers was held, all officers being elected by acclamation. The following members were elected to office to serve for the next year: President, Mrs. T. Tracy Wright; vice president, Mrs. E. Jay Kearns; secretary, Mrs. David Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Oswald; directors, Mrs. W. S. Hatch, Mrs. Moroni A. Smith, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. George Brim, and Mrs. I. H. Jacob.

A presentation of a book "The Arts" was made to Mrs. J. R. Eliason, outgoing president, by Mrs. H. H. Stevens, in behalf of the members. Mrs. Eliason graciously accepted with a brief talk.

Mrs. L. S. Stevenson, president of the Salt Lake Council of Women, was guest of honor at the breakfast and gave a talk on club work for women. Mrs. E. N. Kavanagh, an honorary member of the National Auxiliary, was also a special guest and gave us an

inspiring talk on what can be done to promote wool and lamb through the cooperation of the auxiliaries.

A very delightful bridge luncheon was given by the Salt Lake Chapter during April at the Civic Center for the purpose of bolstering the treasury. This party, although not a large one, proved to be a grand success and those in charge are to be complimented on the way it was put over.

April Radio Programs, Salt Lake Auxiliary

WITH the radio broadcast on April 20, the Salt Lake Auxiliary completed the series of radio programs prepared and produced by them for the purpose of promoting the use of wool and lamb. There were two programs during April, and for the first one we were fortunate in being able to get Miss Emily Conklin, representative of the National Livestock and Meat Board, to give our listeners a comprehensive talk on lamb. Miss Conklin was very gracious and answered some pertinent questions relative to lamb for our radio audience.

Our concluding program was devoted mainly to a discussion on the fabric labeling bill. This discussion was divided into two parts, the first part being an interview with Mr. James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, who gave the producers' viewpoint on this legislation. The second part of the discussion was an interview with Miss Dorothy Stewart, home management supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, who handled the consumers' end of this vital question. Also on this program, we gave an exclusive lamb recipe of Henry Thiele, prominent Portland chef, who had presented some of his

lamb recipes to Mrs. E. N. Kavanagh for use in the auxiliaries.

It is possible that our chapter will have the opportunity of giving another series of radio programs next year, that is, beginning in the coming fall, and we would appreciate any comments or suggestions as to what might constitute good material for these programs. These suggestions may be sent to either this magazine, or Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

Third Annual Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show

THE Auxiliary to the Utah State Wool Growers Association has posted a five dollar cash prize to be given for the reserve grand champion lamb at the Third Annual Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, to be held at North Salt Lake, June 7, 8, and 9. This stock show is sponsored by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and the Salt Lake and Davis County Commissions. Heading the committee in charge is Mr. J. H. Manderfield, and Mr. R. C. Wilson is chairman of the Agricultural and Livestock Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. W. Vern Woodhead is secretary and treasurer of the enterprise.

The Utah Auxiliary, in offering this prize, hopes to stimulate interest in lamb raising, particularly in the 4-H clubs and similar groups of young stock raisers.

OREGON

THE Baker County Chapter No. 2 met at the Hostess House for its April meeting. President Mrs. Wm. Payton presided at the meeting.

It was voted unanimously to send for six pounds of wool ends to be made into various articles by the members at each meeting. It was also decided to cooperate with other local clubs and groups in putting on a meat demonstration. This demonstration will show how to prepare meat to be put in cold storage, also fruits and vege-

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

tables. We think programs such as we have outlined here will do much for the promotion of the use of wool and lamb.

Mrs. Ira Staggs will be hostess to the group on May 3.

Grace Spence, Corresponding Secretary

Oregon Auxiliary Work In 1938

(This report of the work of the auxiliaries in Oregon last year was made by the president of the Oregon State Auxiliary, Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, at the annual meeting of the National Auxiliary in San Angelo, Texas, in January. So much space has been required for current activities of the auxiliaries that it has not been possible to print it before. However, the quality of the work done by the Oregon women makes the report worthy of real consideration even at this late date.—Editor's Note)

In 1938 the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary had six active chapters; their members, plus the sixteen women who joined the state organization direct, made a total of 211 auxiliary members for the state.

These women held four wool exhibits, either in fair booths or in connection with style shows. One chapter gave \$45 in prizes in connection with wool displays and before Christmas several put in displays in several store windows showing gifts made of wool. Also many stores observed Wool Week through the efforts of the Oregon auxiliaries. The Oregon auxiliaries sent seven children to the 4-H summer school and gave eight special prizes in lamb shows, at a total cost of \$115.

In addition to the regular dues collected, the auxiliaries made a total of \$460 during the year by means of card parties, luncheons, dinners, dances and so forth.

The state auxiliary had a booth at the state fair in Salem, with a very good woolen display. Here we also gave out 2,000 cook books and tried to make expenses by selling 102 wool ties and \$50 worth of chances on a Pendleton woolen blanket. We also furnished \$16 worth of lamb to a firm demonstrating a stove, in return for which they broadcast with a loud speaker the merits of lamb. We also

YEARLING EWES
RAMBOUILLET
The Best Herds to Pick From. Buy Early.
FRED CLIETT
Commission Dealer
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CORRIE DALE INC.
Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively
since 1918
HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.
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"Home on the Range"
Sheep Camp Trailer and Commissary



1939 MODEL — MANY IMPROVEMENTS
Will save you \$75 per month in feed of horses, yet gives you the use of your truck for hauling lambs, feed, etc.
Can be drawn by car or saddle horse. Full size bed, G. W. stove, cupboard, table, bins, drawers, large frost-proof vegetable compartment, etc., 100% weather-proof. Insulated steel top.
Can be purchased on the usual automobile payment plan.
Write for literature
ASK ABOUT WINGLINE HOUSE TRAILERS
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THE NATIONAL RAM SALE
August 22-23, 1939

Management: National Wool Growers Association,
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MADSEN TYPE



Bingo

Registered Rambouillet
Larger, smoother, longer staple.
The kind we all need.

1939 Sales
STUD RAMS,
RANGE RAMS, EWES

Prices reasonable.
In single or carlots
Bargain on 200 fine, registered
yearling ewes if taken soon.
JOHN K. MADSEN
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH
PHONE 174

USE ROMNEYS

Why be bothered with foot rot in your sheep? By using ROMNEYS, which are immune to foot rot, you can forget your foot rot.

The Romney is also one of the finest mutton-carcass types. The lambs are quick-maturing. It produces a good 7-inch staple of wool which blends well with your fine wool.

The Romney makes you an ideal sheep and wool producer.

One of the most rugged of all breeds, it will thrive under more adverse conditions than any other breed.

Rams and Ewes for Sale at All Times
Prices Reasonable
EUGENE C. TRIBBLE, Lodi, Calif.

MT. HAGGIN RANGE RAMS

We have one single deck of good shorn yearling rams for immediate delivery, price \$30.00 per head, f.o.b. shipping point.

These are heavy boned excellent rams of good mutton quality and are all the yearlings we have, excepting one small pen being held for the National Ram Sale.

MT. HAGGIN LAND AND LIVESTOCK COMPANY
ANACONDA, MONTANA

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**Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921**

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**BRANDS
MORE SHEEP
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**STAYS ON
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**BRANDS WET or DRY
DOES NOT MAT FIBRES**

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Oldest, most widely used brand. Available in black, red, green. Recommended and sold by leading wool associations. For sale also by dealers or direct from William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

for 40 years "The Standard Brand of the West"

LAMB COATS

Made of durable canvas and lined with wool blanket.

Keep the lambs warm and they'll live and grow faster and next fall you'll have a better percentage of heavier lambs.

The coats keep coyotes away but do not disturb the ewes.

Inexpensive and convenient. No sheepman can afford to lamb without them.

Prices reduced to 40 cents each;
35 cents in lots of 100.

Delivered.

C. M. ALLEN

Miles City, Montana

gave \$15 as an award to the girl showing the best woolen material in her dress or suit entry at the fair. We also sent a corsage to the girl from Oregon that modeled her wool outfit at the International Show in Chicago, where she stood second among girls from 40 states.

The Oregon State Auxiliary has an exhibit at the Pacific International in Portland each year. Last year we had a weaver making tie material there and sold the ties, 313 in all. These ties went all over the United States, which is very good wool promotion. We also gave out 4,000 lamb recipe books.

Our plans for 1939 include a state-wide cooking contest for girls in cooking classes in high schools. They are to serve a lamb dish and the proper menu to go with such a dish. The state will be divided into ten districts and a Home Demonstration agent will act as judge in each district. The Safeway Company has given us \$100 for ten first prizes and has promised to get \$50 for second prizes, assistance that we are very grateful for.

We have concluded that our activity in connection with the state fair is too expensive, so this year in its place we are setting aside \$50 to use as special prizes in ten fat lamb and wool shows



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From mill to you. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct if you have no wool. Beautiful creations. Priced reasonably. Samples and Catalog FREE.

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WEST UNITY, OHIO



that are to be held over the state. The money will be awarded to the boy or girl in sheep clubs who, in the opinion of the judges, has done the best work during the year, regardless of whether or not the sheep are purebred. It is not to be given to the winner of first place in any class. We feel we are not encouraging the use of scrub sheep as our prize money is to be spent in buying better animals.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, President

Armour Features Lamb

LAMB chops were given a place of honor in Armour's Meal of the Month for February of this year. The double-page spread, with an appetizing plate of lamb chops, bacon and supplementary dishes, appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, Good Housekeeping, Ladies Home Journal and McCall's. At the same time this advertising was running in these national magazines, Armour distributed a large quantity of store displays, menu cards and other types of literature. The total cost of the intensive month's campaign which featured lamb was reported at around \$100,000.

Armour is making the health story of meat the major point of its advertising this year, using the slogan, "Make Meat Your Mainstay."

"This health story of meat is one which our industry," writes Robert H. Cabell, president of Armour and Company, "must tell more vigorously. For too long we have permitted the promoters of a wide variety of special foods to appropriate the health message. Without disparaging a single one of these products, we can say, with all the scientific backing in the world, that no other food has half as complete a health story to tell as does meat."

In meat alone, Armour's ads proclaim, nature stores "an abundance of protein to build strong vigorous bodies; calories to provide fuel for pep and action; phosphorus to make strong, healthy bones and teeth; and iron to maintain rich, red blood."

The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 25)

to farm feed lots. As they cost \$7.50 to \$8 per hundred, plus a freight bill of \$1.12 to \$1.16 per hundred and other incidental expenses, the outcome of what is considered a highly speculative operation will be in doubt until they are ready in June and July when they will be in competition with milk feds and handicapped on that account. Early northwestern lambs will be in the market at that time and Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia will throw their respective hats into the ring concurrently. A big crop of natives, or corn belt lambs is on the horizon. They will not move freely until August and September, although owners of farm flocks are creep-feeding to make the market before the usual September break.

Last year the lamb market began breaking in May when it was on a \$9.50@10 basis for springers; dropped to \$9.25@9.75 in June; to \$8@8.50 in August and \$7.50@8 in September. What the effect of a supply of fed California and Texas yearlings through the feed lot in June, July and August will be is anybody's guess.

Midsouthern lambs are 30 days behind their schedule owing to low tem-

peratures. Kentucky and Tennessee will not be in the picture until June; Missouri will load about the same time and the Virginias, Maryland and other far eastern territory may be expected in July, August and later, so that killers cannot detect easier picking for several weeks. In every respect the supply situation and prospect is exactly the reverse of 1938; the summer crop will be bunched and killers are confident of several months of substantially lower prices.

Texas, filling the market hopper with fat shorn yearlings a year ago, is contributing a scanty poundage to meat supply this season. Two packers are picking up a few thousand Texas farm grown spring lambs and half-fat range yearlings each week, but when the supply pinch came and eastern killers wired frantically to Fort Worth for relief, the stereotyped answer came: "Nothing desirable here." Such ovine meat as Texas is furnishing eastern markets this year is inconsequential in poundage; a year ago they were stunting in the role of price breakers and killers were walking the floor nights concerned about clearances of yearling product at Atlantic seaboard markets.

Feeder demand will furnish a measure of relief. Those who fed Texas yearlings of the 1938 crop, knowing how to handle them, made money without exception and are in the market

with repeat orders. East of the Missouri River, with the possible exception of dry sections in western Iowa, old feed is super-abundant and new crop prospects never better. Expectancy that the 57-cent government corn loan would boost the open market price to that basis has gone flooey, a no less authority than the Iowa Agricultural College issuing an opinion that this influence has proved negligible. Corn belt farmers have signed up extensively—90 per cent is the claim—to reduce corn acreage this year, but this will be more than offset by increases in substitute legumes and grain sorghums, both of which are being utilized extensively for silage. Unless General Drought marshals his forces another normal corn crop is in the offing; silos will be gorged and an enormous tonnage of soy bean and other hay grown. Cheap feed, especially corn, means broad insistent demand for feeding lambs, in fact thousands could be sold at this juncture. Present prospects are that the carryover from the 1938 crop of corn will be at least half a billion bushels, which means cheap gains on lambs. Feeders have discovered that they can fatten lambs on a modicum of corn, in fact less of that grain was used in fitting last winter's crop than ever before. High protein commercial

(Continued on page 31)

IS WOOL GOING UP?

If you think so, ship it to us under the Government Loan plan. We were the largest independent handlers of the 1938 clip. Our consigned wools were practically all sold and accounted for before February, when the market started to decline.

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES NO DRAWBACK WE GUARANTEE OUR SALES

We will make liberal preliminary advances now. Our insurance covers your wool, wherever it is, as soon as you sign our contract.

IF YOU PREFER TO SELL AT HOME WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET AT MARKET PRICES

Communicate with our agent nearest to you

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WYOMING
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OREGON
N. L. Robinson, Portland
Philip H. Pitman, Bend

MONTANA
Robert L. Waddell, Great Falls
Sam W. Ditty, Dillon
J. H. Healy, Bozeman
R. P. Nelson, Hinsdale
Roy Hanson, Miles City
H. F. McFarlin, Billings
DAKOTA
Roy Hanson, Bowman and Miles City

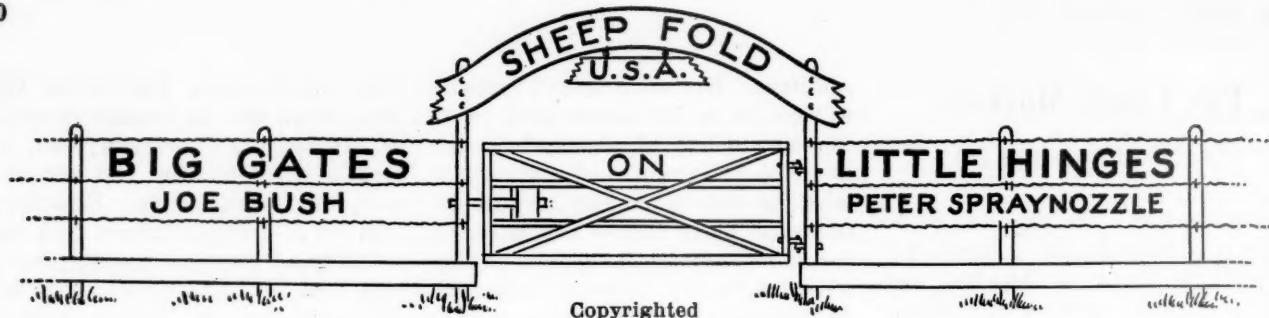
UTAH
L. R. Anderson, Manti
E. Ray Lyman, Farowan
Nick Salavarakis, Price
H. A. Tyzack, Vernal
R. S. Jordan, Roosevelt
NEW MEXICO
Nat H. Barrows, Albuquerque

COLORADO
Earl Rule, Montrose
H. A. Tyzack, Craig
IDAHO
J. O. McMurray, Boise
Sherman F. Furey, May
TEXAS
Jack Allison, Jr., San Angelo
Lucius M. Stephens, Lometa

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May, 1939—and to see the San Francisco Fair and some of the other sights of the West, the tourists are coming. Joe Bush was showing some of his friends the view of Sheepfold from Lone Wolf Point. One of the members of the party commented on the beauty of the view and it was right pretty, too.

Fifteen hundred ewes and their lambs scattered out over the spring range. The alfalfa fields growing green. The home orchard in bloom. The wind break trees green with the fresh green of spring. Brown patches of newly plowed ground. The bloom of the sage on the desert. The mountains still white with the snow of winter. The Tin-dipper Creek singing its way down the Lost Lamb Canyon. About 300 white-faced cattle in "A one" condition. The irrigation ditches running full with water that looked like threads of silver. Sheepfold from Lone Wolf Point is always something to look at.

Und like Joe Bush says, if you had the job of keeping up the fences, keeping the weeds down, doing the plowing and planting, making a crop and harvesting it, putting up the hay for winter feed, not to mention paying the taxes on that view (I almost forgot that), you would agree with the tourists that it really was a beautiful view.

The San Francisco Fair I reckon is a beautiful thing. The Golden Gate, the harbor with the most individualistic city in the world scattered around about it, is in itself a thing of beauty that will cling to the rafters of the memory of those who see it as long as life will last.

But Joe und me Peter who know this West suggest that the tourist start a day or so in advance of the designated time und drive slow enough to see what there is to see along the highways the West has built through the Rockies, the Cascades, the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada mountains; note the magnificent distances of the deserts, the lakes, jewels in a basin in the hill—not always to be seen from the highway, but they are there, back in the timber if the tourist will take the time to make the detour.

* * *

One of our Wool Grower readers in Oregon wants to know why we don't write something on the possibility of a world war. All right, we'll write something and here it is: Twenty years from now we would rather see Mamma with a grandchild in her lap, than a gold star in her memory chest. And that said Joe Bush is "nuff" said to expose our position on a world war.

By the time this is read many of the boys und girls will be saying goodby to their school days. Some will graduate from high school, some from colleges and universities. There is no assurance that the big shots in the class whose education has been paid for by a Grandfather-and-Father-built trust fund will be the important men und women in the world of work. They may be having a "whale" of a time now und cut a "wide swath" all through life, but they are missing now, und will continue to miss the thrill that comes to those who shear their own sheep, save their own lambs, fell their own timber and blaze their own trails through the "big timber" und climb up to where the snow-caps crown the mountains und glisten in the sun.

Many of the graduates and those who are leaving school without graduating will ask themselves: Now what shall we do? What can we do? Where shall we go from here?

Joe Bush says wherever youth is, is as good a place to make a start as any. The quitter is bad enough, but the young person who is afraid to begin is worse. Wherever youth is it will need the courage to face life bravely, to avoid sham and deception, to practice simplicity, truth and persistency. To win the respect of others, youth must keep its self respect. Youth to have right on its side must be on the side of right.

The sledding may be tough, but God never has, and never will ask youth to play any position in any game or do any job of work that God und youth working together can't do. Joe Bush says that all through the ages men have found that in work or play the best part of any game was to help some other fellow make a double, maybe a triple play out of what looked like a safe hit from the side lines.

P. H. Fahey, in a scrapbook sent me by Evans and Early of Salt Lake City, writes:

If I were asked to give advice to all my fellow men
I have recourse without delay, to this old faithful pen;
No Bible would I bring in use, for texts that I may lack.
Instead I'd write one simple phrase:

"Look out, but don't look back."

No matter if you're young or old, regardless of your sex,
You'll find a lot of hidden good within this little text.
So whether you are starting out, or far way down the track
This motto serves you just the same:

"Look out, but don't look back."

Forget the past what e'er it was, your life is lived today,
For all mistakes that you have made, a price you had to pay.
Throw off all sorrow, sin and shame, adopt another tack
The future lies within yourself:

"Look out, but don't look back."

Peter Spraynozzle

The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 29)

feeds and leguminous roughage are excellent corn substitutes; ground oats and barley are also getting a strong play. Cheap feed or low cost gains mean broad demand for thin lambs if not high prices.

The feeding lamb prospect is in exact reverse to what it was at the corresponding period of 1938. Feeders have recovered from the big lamb scare and will take more weight. Last summer they laid out, some sections actually went on a strike, but unless all the handwriting on the wall is deceptive the first run of feeding lambs will get action. A year ago feeders were smarting under severe winter losses; now they are counting their gains and ready to buy another stack of chips—blue chips if necessary.

And another thing: stock cattle are higher than a year ago, around \$2 per hundred, with supply unequal to demand. Choice calves were contracted before dropped in Texas this year and thousands have been contracted at \$10 @10.75 per hundred for October delivery. Cheap gains and a highly profitable winter feeding season have accentuated demand to an extent that insures high cost feeding cattle unless beef trade collapses, which at this writing is improbable as every pound is going into prompt consumption. High stock cattle, with apparently insatiable demand, insures an equally healthy call for feeding lambs, probably from the inception of the season. The greedy manner in which an unexpected grist of thin Californias was absorbed recently confirms this forecast. There will be no buying strikes by farm feeders this year, nor will they balk at reasonable weight.

The fat sheep market went into the dumps late in April when a plumb dollar was shaved off, \$4.25 taking the most desirable light ewes; excess weight was penalized a dollar, but this is seasonal as mutton loses popularity in hot weather. When the season comes

around breeding ewes will be in broad demand.

Taking a flood of actually cheap pork into the reckoning, the dressed lamb market has acted creditably. Eastern and northern markets have been filled with light southern hogs costing \$5.25 to \$5.75 where they were raised. Few of these shotes are fit to go into cure and use the fresh meat outlet where they come into competition with small meat trade, which includes veal. Hogs broke \$1 per hundred, while lambs advanced \$1.50, and not only was the weekly production of lamb cleared but heavy carcasses met scant sales resistance. Evidently consumers can be educated. At New York spring lamb carcasses wholesaled at \$20 to \$25 per hundred; old crop fed lambs at \$18@22. Chicago wholesaled springers at \$20@24; old crop feds at \$19@21.50. Demand for forequarters has been a healthy phase of retail trade, stew meat getting action. Scarcity of common lamb carcasses was responsible for \$16.50@18.50 per hundred wholesale trade.

When new crop southern, native and western lambs move in considerable volume, a "new book" will be made. Killers are merely awaiting opportunity. When the psychological moment arrives, they will be scurrying over the hinterland intent on reducing cost; meanwhile concentration of supply at the central markets handicaps them.

J. E. Poole

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W. L. Henning, Sec'y, State College, Pa.
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Kansas City

IN April winter fed lambs reached the highest point of the season and average prices in April were higher than in March. April started with best lambs at \$9.35 and in less than two weeks the \$10 quotation was uncovered, and from then until the close it was a \$9.75 to \$10 market, giving a net advance of 35 to 40 cents for the period. The April market last year did not advance. On the close best winter fed lambs were quoted up to \$9.75.

Shorn, winter fed lambs closed 50 cents under the high point of the month at \$8.50 down, whereas late in March they sold at \$9.00 down. The supply was not so large as had been expected, but from now on, owing to the advancing season, shorn classes will be offered more freely.

New crop lambs averaged higher last month than in the preceding month and closing quotations, though 25 cents under the peak, were in line with late March. Native spring lambs topped at \$11.10 and Arizona springs at \$11. On the close prevailing quotations were \$10.25 to \$10.75.

The middle of April fat ewes sold up to \$6.25, the highest of the season. Later there was a 50 to 75-cent break and in the final trade wool ewes brought \$5.50 down and shorn ewes \$4.35 down.

In the average April maintained a favorable sheep and lamb market. Prices were considerably higher than in the same month last year and higher than in March. While prices fluctuated within a 25 to 50-cent range, at no time was there any congestion in the trade. The market averaged high enough for winter feeders to realize a fair profit on their winter operations. In the same period last year they lost money.

Receipts of fed lambs here showed a material drop in quality after the middle of the month. In many instances the runs were made up of final consignments and in others they were of the second round feeding that carried strong weights but were not very well finished. Winter fed lambs are about all gone. The remaining unmarketed supply is mostly in northern Colorado and western Nebraska. Feed lots there

will probably be cleared within the next two weeks.

The peak of the Arizona spring lamb movement is already over and in another two weeks the crop will have been gathered. It looks as if Arizona this year will get pretty close to a \$10.50 average for the season, which would be fully \$1 better than last year.

By the time the Arizona run is over native new crop lambs will be moving in appreciable volume. Native spring lambs have not developed as rapidly as had been expected and the movement this year may be later than last year. According to the state report Missouri will have fewer lambs to offer than last year and due to uneven development, marketing will be spread over a longer period.

Weight in offerings and fairly even prices have been the outstanding features in the winter fed lamb market. Lambs went into feed lots last fall at strong weights and with very little price discrimination against heavy weight lambs, feeders were given ample weight margins to produce good results on low priced feeds. Undoubtedly the winter feeder at the end of the season is in a much better financial situation than at this time last year. This situation will be one of the favorable factors in the fall trade when it is time for feeders to consider their next winter's feeding operations.

At the present time crop prospects in the Central West are better than in any spring season in the past six years. Moisture deficiency was overcome by more than normal rainfall in April. Grass is off to a good start and larger acreages of feed crops are being planted than for several years. The big sheep producing areas of Texas remain dry and will not be able to provide very many grass fat sheep for the spring and early summer markets, but will be able to supply a large number of thin lambs for the fall feeder trade.

April receipts were 134,500, a decrease of 6,110 from April last year. The four-month arrivals were 502,380, an increase of 37,807 for the year.

C. M. Pipkin

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for April were 115,360 compared with 102,803 in March and 117,620 in April a year ago. Of the month's total 37,000 were from Nebraska feed lots, 41,674 from Colorado, 1,529 from Wyoming, 4,918 from Texas and New Mexico, 1,767 from Arizona, and 14,867 from California, practically all of the latter going to local feed lots.

There was a good demand for fed lambs throughout the month and closing values are 50@75 cents higher. The month opened with best lambs at \$9.50, the high point was \$10.50 on the 21st, and the closing top was \$10.15. Clipped lambs show little change for the period; fresh clips sold late at \$8.50, with fall clips up to \$9. Spring lambs were scarce throughout the month, a few natives sold from \$10.75 down on late days, and Arizonas sold at the same figure about the middle of the month. The market for aged sheep was uneven during the period.

Fat wooled ewes sold up to \$6.50 earlier in the month, but \$5.25 was about the limit on the close, with clips at \$4.25. Wooled yearlings were quoted around \$8.75 on the close, with two's around \$7.75, and old wethers \$6.50@6.75.

H. H. Madden

Denver

APRIL receipts totaled 214,260 head, as compared to 230,133 for the same month last year.

Colorado supplied 100,220 head of sheep and lambs during April at the Denver market, California 76,345, Arizona 19,795, Wyoming 6,193, Texas 4,783, Idaho 2,422, New Mexico 2,014, Utah 1,316, Nebraska 657, and Oregon 512.

Closing April fed lamb prices were 65 cents per hundred higher than at the beginning of the month. However, during the peak prices of \$10.40 FPR late in the third week of April, the spread between it and the low time the first of the month was \$1.05 per hundred.

On Monday, April 24, apparently due to a very heavy run in the East,

best fed lambs broke 25 cents per hundred at Denver, or from \$10.40 down to \$10.15 FPR, and have not recovered since to this date—May 1. On Tuesday, April 25, values dropped another 15 cents, making a total loss in two days of 40 cents per hundred, or down to \$10 FPR for best fed lambs at Denver—and finished out the month at this top.

Wyoming fed lambs sold mostly from \$9.35@9.65 throughout April.

Over 200 decks of California fat spring lambs were sold at Denver at mostly \$10@10.75, depending on quality, up to April 24—and from \$9.50@10.25 thereafter.

Around 125 decks of Arizona fat spring lambs cleared generally at \$10.65 @10.75 up to April 24. A few cars were sold from \$10.35@10.40 because of lower quality, and a top for several cars of 87 to 98-pound Arizonas of \$10.85 was reached on April 11. After April 24 Arizonas brought from \$10.50 @10.60.

Numerous loads of California springers in feeder flesh were taken at \$9.15 @9.40, averaging 62 to 70 pounds, with a high of \$9.60 paid for four decks averaging 75 pounds on April 6.

Carloads of Colorado and Wyoming warmed-up fed lambs were sold to shearers buyers almost daily at prices ranging from \$9@9.40 memo basis, and from \$9.40@9.60 FPR.

Several cars of Idaho clipped lambs averaging 89 to 104 pounds sold in April from \$8.25@8.60 memo; 88 to 106-pound Wyoming loads \$8.25@8.60 memo; and a load of 88-pound clippers from Craig, Colorado, sold on April 25 at \$8.50 memo.

Many odd lots, in addition to car-loads, of shorn ewes were contained in shipments from California and Arizona during April. These sold mostly from \$4.50@4.75 up to April 24, with several bunches securing \$5@5.25 during the period. From April 24 on, ewes cleared \$4@4.35.

A total of 88,000 head of fat sheep and lambs were purchased in April for shipment to interior Iowa and Atlantic Coast, or 55 per cent of all fats sold; 27,840 were slaughtered locally, or 20 per cent of total fats sold.

R. C. Albright

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

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**California Lamb
Shipments**

GOVERNMENT reports at the end of April showed the season's movement of lambs out of California at 400,000 head. At the same time last year, with normal feed conditions, only 106,000 head had been shipped out. Windy weather resulted in further drying out of ranges in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, with practically no rains.

Growers were holding fat lambs for 9 cents and a little more in some cases, with \$8.85 paid for some lots weighing 80 to 85 pounds. Strictly feeding lambs weighing 65 to 73 pounds were reported as bringing 8 cents.

**Around the Range
Country**

(Continued from page 10)

be good feed in the pastures; we do not have any spring range here now.

Lambing is just starting with the range flocks; the farm flocks are pretty well lambed with good percentages. Outside of the cold weather, lambing conditions were good. The sheep were in excellent shape and we had plenty of cheap feed. There was only a very light loss in ewes during the winter.

I have not heard of any wool moving here as yet.

A good many sheepmen will most likely take advantage of the C.C.C. wool loan this year.

Due to low prices for fur, there has not been enough incentive to trap coyotes and they have been increasing lately. Another drawback to their control is the law which prohibits our giving a herder a gun to protect our sheep on our own land without a hunting license.

William Hagan

NEW MEXICO

Late winter moisture has put the soils of the state in fairly good shape, so far as the immediate needs of the range are concerned, but the abnormally warm weather of the last two weeks, without rain of importance, has depleted the moisture, and rain is needed everywhere for crops and ranges. Livestock are mostly in fairly good shape, and are making slow but appreciable improvement.

La Puente
(Rio Arriba County)

We have had plenty of rain and at this time (April 5) weather and feed conditions are good, better than in previous years. The spring range is fair.

We have about the same number of ewes bred to lamb as a year ago but lambing has not started yet.

No offers have been made on any wool in this section yet.

Carlos Manzanares



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Lovington
(Lea County)

It has been very dry here this spring, much drier than it was last year. There has been no snow or winter moisture and a late freeze killed what green feed had started and the grass is too dry to start again. All sheepmen are caking and feeding heavily (April 27).

Generally lambing yields average about 70 per cent. While weather conditions have been fair enough, the lack of green stuff is causing short milk. The death loss in ewes during the winter was about average.

No sales of wool have been made here so far. The rams are the only sheep that have been shorn yet; the rate for that was 25 cents per head. I do not believe many sheepmen will use the C.C.C. loan if the price of wool is 20 cents or better.

E. A. Elkan

ARIZONA

Temperatures were mostly above normal, with occasional periods of seasonal values. Vegetation development is therefore somewhat ahead of normal, where water has been available. Showers occurred in scattered places at different times, but generally much more rain is needed for meadows and native forage. Many livestock are holding up rather well, while in some sections there has been an appreciable deterioration; on the average, ranges and livestock are somewhat subnormal.

WESTERN TEXAS

The first ten days brought the entire month's moisture, a half inch above normal, over the panhandle section, providing an abundance of moisture for forage and grains. The middle and southern portions also had rain enough for present needs, and as a consequence forage has been fairly good, reflected also in the condition of livestock. Ranges are still dry and only fair over much of the far southwestern areas.

[Since the above report was made, word has come that San Angelo and other West Texas areas have received beneficial rains.]

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Extent of the Range Conservation Program

A RECENT report on Agricultural Adjustment shows that government payments under the range conservation program in 1937 amounted to \$9,169,000. Of this, \$4,701,000 was distributed in Texas, \$881,000 in New Mexico, \$788,000 in South Dakota and the balance in 14 other western states.

Under the heading: "Results of the 1937 Range Program," the report says, in part:

Range conservation and improvement practices encouraged under the 1937 program were carried out on 37,455 ranches in 17 states. These ranches comprised a total acreage of more than 154,500,000 acres, with a total grazing capacity of approximately 6,584,000 animal units.

The states in which the range program applied were: South Dakota and Nebraska in the North Central Region; Oklahoma and Texas in the Southern Region; and the following states in the Western Region: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Natural and artificial reseeding was carried out on more than 15,000,000 acres of land. This included 12,841,000 acres reseeded by deferred grazing; 2,365,000 acres reseeded by limited grazing; and 80,860 acres reseeded to adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes and forage shrubs. More than 1,567,000 rods of fences were constructed to control grazing. Practices for rodent control were carried out on 3,582,638 acres. These practices were pointed directly to the maintenance or increase in carrying capacity of range land.

To increase water supplies for livestock on range land, earthen dams, tanks, pits, and reservoirs with a total capacity of more than 31,000,000 cubic yards were constructed. This practice was carried on in all the range states. In addition, ranchers in states in the Western Region dug 1,311 wells and constructed 11,640 seeps and springs to develop natural watering places for livestock.

Measures to control erosion and water run-off included the construction of 3,252,741 lineal feet of spreader dams and terraces; the contouring of 60,068 acres of land; and, in Oklahoma and Texas, 19,957,000 feet of contour ridging of range land.

More than 13,000,000 lineal feet of fireguards were established in range states of the Southern and Western Regions. These guards were constructed by exposing soil in strips at least 10 feet wide.

In Texas and Oklahoma, where payments were available for the elimination of destructive plants from range land, the program resulted in the eradication of prickly pears and cactus on 1,053,600 acres of range land; eradication of mesquite on 110,800 acres; and eradication of cedars and lechuiguilla on 513,000 acres.

Miscellaneous practices for which payments were made included the planting of more than 1,400 acres of forest trees, construction of tanks and troughs, and elimination of sage brush.

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Spring Lamb Promotion

THE Meat Board reports that unusual interest and support has been given its lamb program this spring. A supply of 750,000 lamb recipe folders has not been sufficient to meet demands and the 95,000 sets of lamb sales streamers, distributed to retailers by packers is practically exhausted, the Board states.

Newspapers in 45 states have used lamb pictures and articles sent them from time to time and up to the middle of April, clippings received by the Board represent space equal to approximately 850 full newspaper columns.

How to carve a leg of lamb proved to be one of the most popular releases of all. Metropolitan newspapers and smaller city papers have played it up in fine shape, and to date, the records show that more than 400 newspapers have run this carving feature.

Forty-five radio stations have put lamb talks on the air and have also distributed quantities of the lamb recipe folder to those writing for it. Ninety-eight stations have received special talks on lamb and make use of the Board's material regularly. In addition to this, material on lamb has gone to the entire list of 735 stations of the United States.

Home service directors of public utilities companies have proved to be one of the most effective media for spreading the lamb message among housewives. There are over 700 of these women in the entire United States. They conduct cooking classes and have close contact with hundreds of thousands of women. One hundred eight of these girls have been working closely with the Board in the spring lamb campaign, distributing thousands of copies of the lamb recipe folder.

Lamb has also been featured in the Board's cooking school and merchandising programs. The number of housewives reached through the cooking schools since the lamb program started, now stands at 291,632, and the retailers who have been contacted on the sales campaign number 42,038.